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Hongkong Telegraph

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1919.

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STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE TROUBLE IN PORTUGAL.

PLOT TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT.

London, January 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, writing on the 14th inst., says that communication with Portugal is interrupted, but it is reported from the frontier that a revolution is being carried on chiefly by troops from France with the object of replacing the Government by supporters of ex-President Machado.

LISBON QUIET.

Badajoz (Spain) January, 15.
Telegraphic communication with Portugal is restored. It is reported from Elvas that Lisbon is quiet. The seditious movement at Santarem has been completely suppressed and the Government is master of the situation.

BRITISH MINERS' DEMANDS.

A SIX-HOUR DAY.

London, January 15.
The British Miners Federation Conference at Southport passed a resolution that the Government be informed that the miners intended to have a six hours' day. If the Government does not agree, the miners would fix a date themselves for the commencement of the system. The Conference also demanded nationalisation of mines.

BRITISH DEMOBILISATION.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

London, January 16.
An authoritative statement on demobilisation outlines the following plan, which is being tackled—The creation of an Army of Occupation for the Rhine, of moderate size but high standard of efficiency, for service until the Germans have made the required reparation, and when completed the remainder of the Army could be demobilised according to priority of trade category; the Army of Occupation to be mainly men who have done the least military service but who will be recompensed by the granting of substantially increased pay; the inauguration of plans in the near future for a post-war Army to garrison India and other places abroad.

STATEMENT BY SIR A. GEDDES.

London, January 16.
Sir A. Geddes has made a considered statement, as regards the complicated problems of demobilisation, urging the public and the Army to exercise patience and carefully to study the many sides of this thorny question.
He said Sir Douglas Haig and Mr. Churchill were conferring in London and were closely examining means for speeding up the discharge of the more pivotal men. The machinery of release, which was steadily improving, was proceeding along lines designed to avoid industrial chaos and the evils of creating large masses of unemployed. The official policy was that general demobilisation should not yet be ordered and we are demobilising in a way which would give the country a homogeneous army at any one moment to meet eventualities. Sir A. Geddes concluded by giving a warning that the next twelve months would be critical, but there was great reason for optimism, and if we faced the situation as we had faced the war, we should win through.

MEDINA CAPITULATES TO KING HUSSEIN.

SACRED CITY ENTERED.

London, January 16.
The Press Bureau announces that an official message from Cairo, dated yesterday, states—The Holy City of Medina has capitulated to King Hussein under the terms of the armistice with Turkey. The delay in bringing the garrison to compliance was due to the long isolation, necessitating the permission for interchange of special communications with Constantinople. The sacred character of the City rendered it incumbent to secure capitulation by arrangement, not by assault. Moreover, the Turks had used the great Mosque as their chief ammunition depot and not a single shell could be thrown into the position without risking the destruction of the Prophet's tomb.
Emir Abdalla, representing the King of the Hedjaz, entered Medina on January 13, and was welcomed with enthusiasm. He proceeded to the Tomb of the Prophet where he offered midday prayer.

POLISH PARTIES AGREE.

PADEREWSKI BECOMES PRIME MINISTER.

London, January 16.
The "Times" Paris Correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, states that agreement has been reached between the Polish National Council in Paris and the Warsaw delegation whereby Paderewski becomes Prime Minister and is now engaged in forming a coalition cabinet. This signifies that complete accord has been reached between General Pilsudski and Paderewski. The former remains Chief of the Polish State.
Poland will be represented at the Peace Conference by the National Councilor, M. Dmowski and a delegate nominated by General Pilsudski.

TERRORISM IN PRUSSIA.

OPPOSITION TO SPARTACISTS.

Brussels, January 16.
A message from Dusseldorf, dated January 12, states that sharp fighting occurred at big demonstrations to protest against Spartacist terrorism. Over forty people have, so far, been killed.
Two thousand armed Spartacists have captured and fortified a number of large buildings and are terrorising the population.
A German Military commander-in-chief, who has declared that he is unable to carry out the terms of the armistice. The Russian Commander has ordered the removal of all arms from the zone.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

MR. BARNES TO ATTEND.

The War Cabinet member, Mr. Barnes, has gone to the Peace Conference at the special invitation of Mr. Lloyd George.
Interviewed, Mr. Barnes said he would voice the feeling of British Labour at Paris. He advocated that some authority should be established to be responsible, after the Peace Conference, to a League of Nations for industrial questions, with a view to promoting human conditions in labour the world-wide.

SEVERE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Paris, January 15.
The Peace Conference has decided that, beyond official communiques, newspapers shall no longer be authorised to publish any information regarding the work of the Conference while plenipotentiaries will promise not to reveal anything of the discussions.
It is reported from Paris that strong journalist protests have been registered in this connection, coupled with demands for modification. There are 1,000 journalists in Paris for the Conference, 500 of whom are Americans.
This manner of veiling the Conference is strongly disapproved of by most of the morning papers, but the "Times" Paris Correspondent, although unable to elucidate the situation does not think the Press will be left entirely without official guidance and understanding. In addition to communiques, more detailed reports will be issued the day following each sitting.

GERMAN MINE SWEEPERS.

CREWS STRIKE FOR HIGHER PAY.

Amsterdam, January 15.
The *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung* states the crews of all German minesweepers have struck and are demanding higher pay.

BOLSHEVIST REGIME IN RUSSIA.

GROWING PEASANT OPPOSITION.

Stockholm, January 16.
Telegrams from Petrograd report growing opposition to the Bolshevik regime. A violent peasant rising has occurred in the interior of Russia against the Bolshevik Peasant Committees who are exercising a tyrannical dictatorship, while the employees of the three largest munition factories in Russia have struck for an agreement with the bourgeoisie and end to civil war.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE REPRESENTATIVES.

PANEL SYSTEM APPROVED.

London, January 16.
The Paris communique regarding the preliminary peace conversations says—The meeting adopted the following two general principles—firstly, each delegation being a unit, the number of delegates forming it can have no influence upon its status at the Conference; secondly, in the selection of its delegation, each nation may avail itself of the panel system. This will enable each State at its discretion to entrust its interests to such persons as it may designate.

The adoption of the panel system will particularly enable the British Empire to admit among its five delegates representatives of the Dominions (including Newfoundland, which has no separate representation) and India.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ARMISTICE.

GERMANY FAILS TO OBSERVE TERMS.

London, Jan. 15.
In connection with demobilisation problems and the fact that the second armistice period concludes on 17th January when the Associated Powers must carefully reconsider the terms of the renewal of the armistice it is noteworthy that Germany has hitherto failed in many respects to carry out the terms imposed. The shortages in deliveries include 4,800 locomotives, 130,000 trucks, 5,000 motor lorries, nearly 900 heavy guns, including all types, 1,000 French mortars, 7,000 machine-guns and 600 aeroplanes.

Hereafter the "Chronicle" urges the Associated Powers to take a firm line, and when renewing the armistice to stipulate for the right of occupation of any strategic position. The Associated Powers desire to preserve order, to secure their own safety and lay down definite measures for demobilisation, thus bringing the German armistice into line with the other armistices.

The "Journal" urges that while these omissions are not rectified, we must maintain larger forces in the field than we would otherwise need. Simultaneously we should secure the abandonment of German military designs against Prussian Poland and the eviction from Germany of all Russian Bolshevik agents.

THE NEW CONDITIONS.

Paris, Jan. 15.
Marshal Foch has gone to Trier to dictate the new Armistice terms which will regulate the cessation of hostilities and the prompt restitution of all property and goods stolen from Belgium and France. Much of the stolen property is warehoused at Bremen. A complete list of Germany's robberies has been obtained.
There are now financial changes, preventing the transportation of German mobile wealth. Germany's gold reserves have been removed from Berlin to a safe place. The Germans are to be allowed to take two million marks and a half.

The Associated Press has been informed that the German Government has decided to accept the terms of the armistice.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

WAR RELIEF.

SUFFICIENT FOOD AVAILABLE.

London, Jan. 14.
A Press Bureau message from Paris says the third meeting of the Supreme Council on supply relief on Monday considered the present position of relief work in Belgium, Northern France, South-Eastern Europe and Northern Europe. Generally speaking there is a sufficient world supply of food to meet the needs of the Allied and liberated territories. All possible steps are being taken to meet them and to solve the connected financial and transport questions. It was agreed that all four countries should participate in financial arrangements and that consideration be also given to food supplies to neutrals and to Bulgaria.

AMERICA'S VOTE.

Washington, Jan. 14.
Representatives passed a bill as requested by President Wilson appropriating one hundred million dollars for European famine relief. Its early passage by the Senate is anticipated.

ENOUGH FOR ALL.

Paris, Jan. 15.
Important announcements were made at the meeting of the Supreme War Council as to relief sufficient for the world in the matter of supply of food, and meeting the needs of the Allied and liberated territories.

THE GERMAN UNREST.

Amsterdam, Jan. 15.
A message from Berlin dated the 13th says: A procession of Majority Socialists in the Unter den Linden, for which crowds of sightseers congregated, was broken up by a sharp Spartacist fusillade from the housetops.
Herr Reinhardt, War Minister, outlining the Government's immediate plans, said that steps were being taken to ensure the orderly conduct of the National Assembly elections on the 19th, also the disarming of the population and the restoration of order throughout Germany.
Despite the apparent triumph of the Government in Berlin news from other German centres shows that considerable disorder prevails. It is reported from Bremen that the Majority Socialists beat the Independents and Communists at the Soviet polls whereupon the latter proclaimed a republic. However, Government troops are besieging them at Wilhelmshaven. It is reported from Olenburg that the President of the Ostfriesland Republic has overthrown the Majority Socialist Government, re-established the Cuhaven Soviet, proclaimed a socialist republic and occupied the banks.

THE NEW SERBIA.

Belgrade, Jan. 15.
The Prince Regent in a proclamation to the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes states that the National Assembly will be convoked as soon as possible and this will constitute the provisional legislative body. The proclamation outlines a number of democratic and socialistic measures, including liberal handling of the Agrarian problem.

THE SPREAD OF BOLSHEVISM.

London, Jan. 15.
The Portuguese Government has issued a statement that the insurrectionary movement, which was supported by Bolshevik agents, has been suppressed.
The Swiss Government is deporting all the Bolsheviks.
Stockholm, Jan. 15.
The Russian Soviet Government has passed a resolution to use fifty million roubles for agitation purposes abroad.

BAVARIAN ELECTION RESULTS.

Copenhagen, Jan. 14.
Herr Eisner's party has been heavily defeated in the Bavarian national elections, securing only four seats. This is likely to lead to a Cabinet crisis. The Centre Party secured fifty-four, the Government Socialists fifty, the Democrats twenty-two and the Peasants eighteen.

USE OF GERMAN PRISONERS.

Paris, Jan. 15.
The French Cabinet has decided on the work to be done by prisoners of war in France. They will be used for reconstructing the liberated districts. Drafts of prisoners will be taken, commencing to-day, and set to work in the devastated regions. By March 20 at least 200,000 men will be so employed.

FRENCH POLITICS.

Paris, Jan. 15.
M. Duboit has been re-elected President of the Senate. It was no walk over. He obtained 98 votes against 83 cast for M. Selves. M. Deschanel was re-elected President of the Chamber by 301 votes out of 320.

THE LUXEMBURG DYNASTY.

Luxemburg, Jan. 14.
The Chamber, by 20 votes to 19 has chosen Princess Charlotte to succeed the Grand Duchess.

THE NEW YORK STRIKE.

New York, Jan. 10 (delayed).
Fifteen thousand dock workers have struck demanding higher pay and shorter hours. Harbor work is at a standstill. The Government has ordered the striking workers to return to work and to continue the work of the port.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution of the Diocesan Boys' School took place in the school building, to-day, at noon. Practically the whole of the scholars were present and a number of the scholars' parents and friends were interested spectators.
The Rt. Rev. Bishop Lander presided and with him, on the dais, were the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, Professor Middleton Smith and the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Headmaster of the School.

The proceedings were opened by a short prayer offered by the Rev. Copley Moyle after which Bishop Lander called upon the Head Master to read the report.

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.
The report by the Headmaster (Rev. W. T. Featherstone) was as follows—

I took over the Headmastership of the Diocesan Boys' School on May 1, 1918, upon the resignation of Mr. G. Piercy who had been Headmaster for 39 years. It is impossible for me to write in high enough terms an eulogy of Mr. and Mrs. Piercy and to put in words the esteem and respect which all who knew them felt towards them. It is, I think, sufficient for me to say that it is my constant prayer that I may, as Headmaster of this School, be as worthy as they were and do service for the school, if not equal to theirs, then somewhat approaching it. The standard of work, training and discipline in this school in the past has been very high indeed; in fact I think we can justly claim that its records prove it to be the best school in the Colony. It is with devout thankfulness that I am able to report another year of successful work despite war conditions—difficulty in getting books and frequent changes in a depleted staff.

Staff.—We have a staff of 4 full-time and three part-time Masters, one Matron, 6 Lady Teachers, 3 Anglo-Chinese Masters, 3 Chinese Masters, and Drill and Swimming Instructors. Mr. H. Sykes has proved a tower of strength to me in taking over the School and we are especially indebted to him for his sound advice at all times, and for his arduous work and splendid results gained in examinations. Mr. T. F. Ford, who for two months after Mr. T. Thompson left us in October was the only full-time Resident Assistant Master, has done very praiseworthy work in the School and in connection with games. We have been fortunate in obtaining part-time help from several members of H.M. Army and in having several lady teachers all of whom and the Chinese Staff. I desire to thank them for their hearty and efficient co-operation. In December, Mr. E. A. Pierce, a Trained and Certificated Teacher, arrived from England. Mr. Pierce has seen much service in France and has been wounded twice.

Work.—The work done has been very satisfactory, as I can tell from the Weekly Examinations conducted by myself throughout the year. The standard of English is high—but I am trying to make it still higher by giving the lowest Chinese Classes more hours of teaching per week by an English Teacher than they have had in the past and by laying great emphasis on and giving marks for pronunciation and the knowledge of the meanings of words. Later in the year I intend to introduce a series of lessons on the life of Christ, and to give more time to the study of the Bible. The first three classes have been very successful.

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KING AND PEOPLE

UNSHAKEN AMID CRASH
OF THRONES.

In the absence of the Prime Minister, suffering from a chill, Mr. Bonar Law moved in the House of Commons recently that an address be presented to the King congratulating him on the conclusion of the armistice and the prospect of a victorious peace.

He said the world had been—and was now—passing through a terrible ordeal. The signing of the armistice was the mark of a crowning mercy to the British Empire, to our Allies, and to humanity. We had won a great victory, but at a price. We could look to the future with hope, with courage, and with confidence.

We had confidence because our constitutions were based on the strongest of all foundations—the consent of the nation. Of these institutions none was stronger, or rested on a more secure foundation, than the throne (Cheers.)

But the throne as an institution would have been much less strong but for the character of its occupant. (Cheers.) No man had devoted himself more wholeheartedly or more unselfishly to the great task in which the nation had been engaged—(cheers)—and in that work he had been nobly helped by his Royal Consort. They had entered into the joys and sorrows and sacrifices of their people, and at this time, when Kings, like shadowy phantoms, were disappearing from the stage, and disappearing so quickly that we could hardly remember their names, our sovereign passed daily without an escort through the streets of the centre of the Empire, and is everywhere met with tributes of respect, of devotion, and affection. (Cheers.)

These phantom Kings had fallen because they based their claims on an imaginary divine right. Our King rests secure because the foundation of his throne is the will of his people. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith, who seconded, said the old world had been laid waste. Principalities and powers which appeared inviolable and invincible, which seemed to dominate a large part of the destinies of mankind, lay in the dust. All things had become new. In this great cleansing and purging it had been the privilege of our country to play her part—a part worthy of a people who had learned before any others the lesson, and practised the example, of ordered freedom.

When history told the tale of the last four years it would recount a story the like of which was not to be found in any epic in any literature. It was and would remain by itself a record of everything that humanity could bear or endure. There would be extremes of all possible heroism, and they must add, of possible baseness; but above and beyond all, slow-moving but sure in the end, the irresistible power of a great ideal.

In the crash of thrones, the throne of this country stood unshaken, "brood-based upon the people's will," and it had been reinforced to a degree that it was impossible to measure by the living example of our sovereign and his gracious consort, who

COMMISSION INVESTIGATING

The American, British, French and Japanese Legations, and the Ministries of the Interior, Foreign Affairs and Finance have, it is reported, established a commission for dealing with German interests in China. The commission at present is composed of Dr. C. D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary of the American Legation; Mr. P. E. Blanchet, Consul and First Interpreter of the French Legation; Mr. S. Barton, C.M.G., Chinese Secretary of the British Legation; and Tatsunichiro Funatsu, First Class Secretary of the Japanese Legation, together with one delegate each of the three boards mentioned.

Sessions of the Commission have been suspended because of the New Year holidays, but are about to be renewed. The Commission is for the purpose of investigating German and other enemy interests in China under Chinese control, and will advise the Chinese Government as to the expropriation of such interests. The Commission concerns itself not only with interests nominally German, but with undertakings in which enemies are believed to be interested, and in the suppression of enemy propaganda.

had always felt, and shown by their example in private and public, that they are here not to be ministered unto but to minister. The lines of one of our old poets summed up and expressed the feelings of many of us to-day—

The glories of our blood and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armour against fate;

Death lays his icy hands on kings;
"At the end of those fine lines," he added, "are what we in these times have seen and proved is the secret and safeguard of our Monarchy—"

Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

The resolution was carried unanimously.
IS THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl Curzon, moving a similar address in the House of Lords, said the great fabric of overwhelming ambition and towering pride reared by the sovereigns and peoples—he declined to distinguish between them—of the Central Empires, had toppled with a crash to the ground.

Rarely in history had there been a fall from a pinnacle so high to a pit of such irretrievable disaster. The military power of the enemy was broken. The armistice was not only the precursor, but the sure guarantee of peace. Peace was in no danger whatever. Armies had already won peace; it would remain for statesmen to see that it was honourable and lasting.

The Marquis of Crewe said "we were right in entering on the war when we did and right to persevere so long. Nothing but military defeat such as had occurred could have smashed the idol of military domination."

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GENERAL NEWS.

CANTON CITY RATES.

Thirteen of the fifteen gates entering the ancient city of Canton have been taken down as far in order to make room for the coming building of Broadway. The large and the small North Gate are the only ones to be worked upon the next two weeks. The expenses for tearing down the gates has been only \$21,000, as the Kien On Company, contractors, have been willing to take very little for the job on condition it takes the materials taken off the gates.

ON THE JONES TRAIL.

In one of the branches of the Army Ordnance Department there is a thick budget of memoranda and correspondence relating to two enamel plates and the cover of a mess-tin. They were lost by Private Jones in the early part of 1915. The correspondence still continues in a staccato way, as it has not been decided who shall pay the 1134d., at which they are valued. Private Jones was sent on a course at short notice, and asked a friend to lodge his belongings with the quartermaster. The friend was taken ill and failed to do so. There are five thick books at the headquarters of the regiment, all containing the names of Private Joneses. It took four months to settle which one he was. The original quartermaster-sergeant is now an officer, and in Salonika. His successor denies responsibility. Private Jones is in Scotland, and fragments of the correspondence reach him periodically. The friend is growing tired of being questioned. But the problem of finding out who owes the money is still unsolved pending the return of the ex-quartermaster-sergeant.

Every town or village which contains an inhabitant who has won the Victoria Cross will be presented by the War Trophies Department at the War Office with a captured gun. The Department is also arranging to supply museums in various parts of the country, for exhibition purposes, with war material seized from the enemy. "Up to the present the only articles to have been released are those rendered unfit for warfare," the Secretary of the Department told a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "Great quantities of guns have been converted and used against our enemies." The War Trophies Committee is receiving many applications from mayors and corporations and from Lords-Lieutenants of counties for an allotment of trophies, and there are being considered. "Wherever possible, the curators of museums should try to obtain trophies captured by men of local units." Every museum should have a specimen of a mine-warrior, a murderous weapon which was used by the Germans in trench warfare contrary to the Geneva Convention. Towns which suffered from Zeppelin raids should apply for relics of some of the machines and bombs.

ENTOMBED IN SUBMARINE.

One of the most thrilling stories of naval heroism during the war relates to the rescue of 42 men out of the 73 (including naval contractors and men from the yard where she was built) on a British submarine which went down in Gareloch, near the Clyde, during her trials. The episode has been partly told in connection with the posthumous award of the V.C. to Captain Goodhart, who volunteered to be projected to the surface through the conning tower and was killed. With marvellous ingenuity the rescuers were able to insert through a water flap, which was opened from the inside, a flexible hose through which air and sustaining beverages were passed in. The entombed men never lost heart, and at their request playing cards were sent down "to beguile the tedium of waiting," as one of them said. Strong wires were put round the vessel, and with the aid of air from above, the vessel after a time droye upwards until her bow was well above water. Immediately a big hole was made in her by acetylene burners, and the 42 men were brought out. The last man had not been rescued before the vessel had again been projected into the water. "After the party

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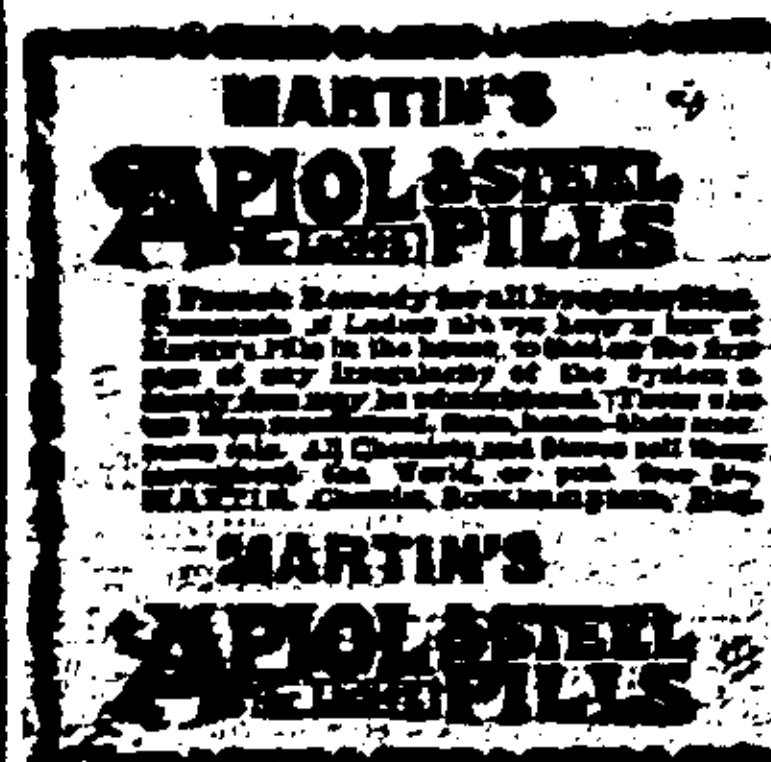
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GENERAL NEWS.

JAPANESE CHILDREN'S CONTRIBUTION.

Every Japanese boy and girl in the Japanese school at Honolulu contributed five cents to the United War Work campaign there recently. These funds were given to seven great American associations which have carried on work among the soldiers overseas. There are about 2,700 Japanese children in Honolulu.

CHINESE "TRAIL BLAZERS." Fan Yuan Tien, Minister of Education in the Chinese Republic Cabinet; Yen Hsiu, founder of the first university in China; F. T. Sun, Minister of Fish and president of the Fish College, and Peking Chang, president of the Nankai College at Tien-tsin, were recent visitors at Utah. They were en route to China after spending more than half a year inspecting American educational institutions. "Trail blazers of a new day" was the name given the noted Chinese visitors by a local educator, for in their investigation into American educational systems is seen the foundation for great development in China.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA. An examination of the bricks and mortar in the Great Wall of China was recently made in Shanghai by Mr. J. C. Witt, a chemist attached to the Bureau of Science, Manila. Mr. Witt reports that the bricks are so weak that pieces may be easily broken off with the fingers. They are much larger than ordinary building bricks, gray in colour, and resemble pumice somewhat in structure. The mortar, which is pure white under the exposed surface, is much stronger than the bricks. The tradition that the bricks were dried in the sun only was confirmed by laboratory tests. If they had been dried in a kiln the appearance of the wall would have been considerably different and its strength and durability would have been much greater. The general appearance and analysis of the mortar indicate that no sand was mixed with lime.

SHIPS INSTEAD OF GUNS. The private naval arsenal of Elswick on Tyneside is making elaborate arrangements for converting its great establishment to the arts of peace. A leading official states that they propose to extend their mercantile ship-building, and to build freight and passenger ships of the highest class. The firm is also taking up the construction of marine engines on the biggest scale, and it is also intended to build locomotives at Scotswood and elsewhere. "To meet the exigencies of the war, and to provide greater scope for the manufacture of guns and ammunition," said the official, "we moved our old engine works to Glasgow, and there we have formed an alliance with Messrs. A. and J. Main and Co., the Government contractors. This combination will continue the construction of our old specialties, such as hydraulic machinery, dock gates, bridges, and cranes, and it will also carry on civil engineering contracts of all kinds."

MILLIONS OF NEW SUITS. Demobilisation will call for millions of new "civil" suits. Production of military clothing is to be curtailed without delay, and mills which have been turning out khaki for the mile for four years past will be able to devote more attention to the production of "civil" suits. Whether there will be enough to go round really depends on the length of time demobilisation will take. A heavy rush back to civilian life would mean very short supplies, to say the least. Already there has been a large increase in the demand for civilian clothes. The head of a West-end business house stated recently that for the last four years his trade has been 85 per cent. military and 15 per cent. civilian. Since the armistice the percentage is 90 civilian and ten military. He gave it as his opinion that it will take about 18 months for the clothing and tailoring trade to get back to its normal state. Establishments where four years ago suits can be made for a "look like new" for a few shillings are preparing for busy times.

NOTICES.



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(Published Annually)

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

MARRIAGE.

CASSIDY-RODGER.—On the 15th January, at the Union Church, Hongkong, Philip Stanley Cassidy of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, to Margaret Johnston daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Rodger of Hongkong and Kilm Scotland.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1919.

DEMobilISATION AND AFTER.

It seems that the Government is losing no time in commencing the process of demobilisation. It is a colossal task that is in front of our organisers, but as far as can be seen they are proving themselves equal to the occasion. Of course the necessary organisation is not a matter of days or even months. Years ago the problem was taken in hand by some of the most capable men and women in the country, and, barring accidents, the huge schemes which they have perfected should work smoothly and effectively. But the work is of such magnitude that mistakes are bound to occur. When one considers the many millions of men who have to be demobilised and re-instated in civil employment, the immensity of the task becomes apparent. Demobilisation in itself is a stupendous undertaking, but the War Office has concentrated all its energies to make it as perfect and smooth-working as possible. Forms are supplied to every soldier in which he fills in all particulars regarding himself, including his civil occupation or profession. The trades and professions have been graded according to their importance as regards national demands and industrial necessity, and every soldier will be demobilised according to the industrial group in which he finds himself. Preference will thus be given to those who are most necessary for the commercial and economic welfare of the nation. Of course there are many special cases for which there are no hard and fast rules, but every case will be judged on its merits.

According to Reuters, the Government hopes soon to demobilise 27,000 overseas and 25,000 home troops daily, and from this it will be seen that immense organising and demobilising staffs will be required to ensure the successful carrying out of the plan. It is not only a matter of telling 52,000 soldiers every day that they can go home, and simply leave them to their own resources. First and foremost the 52,000 have to be picked out according to their groups, a very difficult matter in itself, and then they have to be transported to their own homes in Britain, South Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, all over the face of the globe. And they have to be paid and fed and clothed and looked after in every way, until they arrive at the railway station nearest their homes. All this great and complicated work has not only to be done in France and at Home, but in all the other theatres of war and throughout all the garrisons and military stations in our vast Empire. Here again shipping is the most important factor, and great things will have to be done in this direction if our armies are to be demobilised at the rate of 52,000 daily.

It is interesting to notice that the War Office recognises the necessity of sending home at once a great part of the forces stationed in India and the East. Most of the Eastern stations are at present garrisoned by unfit men, and it is only right that they be sent home at once, for the East is not exactly an ideal recuperating ground for B and B men. We consider that the Government has taken a firm grasp of the matter and everything possible is being done to make the process of demobilisation as simple as possible. The few facts given above give but a meagre idea of the huge and intricate work of the demobilisers, who must use not only their own organising abilities, but all the resources of the country—shipping, railways, and vast stocks of food, and clothing. Even when the men reach their own homes, the task is only half finished, and it is at this point that Labour, employment committees, and the Ministry of Reconstruction must take a hand. By all accounts there seems to be little to fear as regards the civil employment of our discharged soldiers, but the problem is so vast that the energies of the whole nation must be concentrated to cope with it successfully. For over 10 years our soldiers have looked after us: it is our turn now to see that they are adequately rewarded, and they would ask no greater reward than good employment and a living wage.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

While Hongkong is still forced to await the decision of the Government regarding the appointment of a Commission on the housing problem, Singapore has begun to tackle the self-same question, with which it has been for some time faced. From what we can gather, the situation in Singapore is practically on all fours with what it is here, Europeans being constantly crowded out of houses because of the snapping up of residences by Japanese and others. That was why a Housing Commission was appointed to investigate the problem, and the first step towards the carrying out of its recommendations is the authorising of the expenditure of a sum not exceeding \$300,000 to be loaned to public utility societies or to individuals for the purpose of erecting dwellings. The Federal Council of the F.M.S. has also recently authorised the spending of a sum of half a million dollars for the same purposes. These decisions are on a line with the policy followed at Home, and they form an excellent precedent for like action in Hongkong. It does not matter whether the houses are intended for the poorer classes or any other section of the community—the principle is there. There is an admitted scarcity of houses in Hongkong, and many a resident would build his own residence if he had the ready money. This is where the Government could come to his aid. We sincerely trust that Hongkong will soon come into line with its Southern neighbours in this matter. But it is high time to get busy.

COMBATING BOLSHIEVISM.

It would seem from the statements by the former Danish Minister to Russia that the danger of Bolshevism lies in its marvellous propaganda system rather than in its actual strength. Petrograd and Moscow are its strongholds, and we are assured that if the trouble-makers were expelled from these two cities, the movement would collapse. M. Scavienius, who ought to know what he is talking about, says it would not require a big force to attain this object, inasmuch as the whole population is opposed to Bolshevism. That is why he appeals to the Allies to take action on these lines and at the same time to supply the Germans with more food so as to prevent the seeds of this Bolshevik menace taking deep root in Hunland. The trouble is that unless some definite steps are taken to check this evil, it will in course of time spread throughout the length and breadth of both Russia and Germany, and then Europe will be in as sorry a plight as she has been for the past four years. It will be peace, and yet not peace. In view of such an outlook as this, the question of wiping out Bolshevism is one of extreme urgency. But it is not too easy to accomplish, without a display of military force.

THE ARMISTICE EXTENSION.

Germany has requested an extension of the Armistice, and she has been told the terms on which she can have it. These include, among other things, the handing over of all her merchantmen, the restitution of the material stolen from factories in occupied territory, the surrender of the remaining U-boats and the destruction of those being constructed. It will thus be seen that the Allies are in no mood for playing with the Germans or for treating them in any soft-hearted manner. We all realise that the Huns are down and out, but even at this time of day they are not to be trusted, for if there is one thing in which they specialise it is in the playing of mean, underhand, dirty tricks. Therefore, if the Germans want the Armistice extended, we must add to the conditions already imposed in order to make assurance doubly sure that no trickery is intended. A report comes from Berlin that Germany refuses to hand over the stolen machinery from the factories because this material is absolutely essential for her industries. The audacity of the intimidation staggers us. It is equivalent to a thief declining to give up stolen money because he will be so much the poorer by the act. The Allies will assuredly not stand for any nonsense of this kind, and it will not be "amies" if they politely remind Germany that she is the conquered, and not the conqueror.

DAY BY DAY.

CHARACTER MEANS THE ESTIMATE ATTACHED TO THE INDIVIDUAL BY THE COMMUNITY.

To-morrow is the second anniversary of the great munitions explosion in London, when 69 people were killed and 400 injured.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3.7-18d.

Yesterday's health return showed one fatal case of enteric fever, the victim being a Chinese.

It is notified that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in Council has appointed Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1919, to be observed as a General Holiday.

The Gazette contains a description and terms of the proposed lease of certain Crown land at Quarry Bay, comprising portions of the foreshore and seabed. The area is about 14,400 square feet.

The collections at the Thanksgiving Service at St. John's Cathedral Sunday, 5th instant, for British wounded and disabled amounted to \$506.60, which sum has been paid to the Hon. Treasurer of the War Charities Committee for transmission to the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops for Soldiers and Sailors permanently disabled in the war.

It is notified that the Board of Arbitrators appointed to determine the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of the resumption of Lots Nos. 2506, 2507, 2572, 2573, and 2525, Survey District IV, is constituted as follows:—Mr. Charles Henry Gale, (Chairman); Mr. Eric William Hamilton, (nominated by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government); Mr. Albert Denison, (nominated by the owner).

The Gazette notifies that the First Schedule to the Travellers Restriction Ordinance, 1915, is repealed and a new Schedule is substituted therefor. The effect of the above Order in Council is that in future all persons intending to leave the Colony must first obtain a Police pass, except the following persons:—(a) Members of His Majesty's Regular or Naval Military Forces travelling on duty. (b) Persons of Chinese race.

Thus Mr. Melbourne:—"No previous convictions. One dollar." A Sergeant:—"He is not the right man. Mr. Melbourne:—"Oh, Oh, Oh, Oh, Oh, Well, where is he?" Another culprit was brought forward who proved to be a man who had just been fined for obstruction. The first offender was again brought up and it was found that it was the charge that should have been changed, not the man.

There was again a good audience at the Theatre Royal last night when the Vanity Fair Company repeated the third edition of its programme. Every item was greatly enjoyed. To-night the Company concludes what has been a most successful season with a special programme, in which there will be a number of "request" items. From Hongkong this versatile body of entertainers go North, but residents will be glad to know that a return visit will be paid to the Colony later on.

There is shortly to be another boxing tournament held under the auspices of the Police Reserve, and in connection therewith an excellent exhibition was given at Headquarters last evening by Stoker Neal (feather-weight) and Seaman Miller (welter-weight), both of whom are to take part in the coming display. There were several boxing enthusiasts present, including Mr. N. J. Stubb, and the exhibition given was much appreciated. There is promise of some fine sport at the next tournament. Inspector Wildin has the arrangements in hand.

1894.
HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending January 25, 1894.)

THE DOLLAR.
January 20.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand, to-day is 2s. 3. 1/8.

SHIPPING COMPETITION.
January 20.—If competition be the soul of trade, that between Hongkong and Japan must now be pretty well developed, for still another steamship line is having a cut in. The latest vessel to be added is the Akashi Maru, belonging to the O.S.K., which, it is said, will be the first Japanese owned vessel, excepting, of course, those owned by the N.Y.K. fleet that have ventured so far afield in ocean traffic.

A NEW COUNCILLOR.
January 22.—The appointment of Mr. C. P. Chater as unofficial member of the Legislative Council for the Beach of Justices, is gazetted.

A COAT OF ARMS.
January 22.—Shadows of a deep brown golden hue were cast upon the Rialto, this morning, when one of the shining lights of the Exchange did the parade in a fearfully and wonderfully conceived ricksha, emblazoned with the family coat of arms: to wit, a billy goat rampant wrestling with the Bellyjoss camel for a camomile twig; each figure exhibiting indications that things generally did not agree with it.

WINTER WEATHER.
January 23.—It is doubtful whether the difference in the seasons has ever been more marked in this Colony than in respect to the unusually mild weather which we are now experiencing as compared with the temperature this time last year. On January 16 and 17, 1873, the thermometer suddenly dropped from 60 degrees to as low as 27 degrees at the Peak and 32 degrees in the City, while, in addition, all the trees on the upper levels were laden with icicles and the hill tops in every direction were capped with snow.

RICE FREIGHT DROPS.
January 23.—The rice freight between here and Saigon has come down with a run, having dropped from 16 cents to 12 cents in the course of the last few days, and there is every indication of a lower level still being reached before the Chinese New Year celebrations are over.

ROGUES AND VAGABONDS.
January 25.—As usual at this time of the year, the Colony is full to overflowing with rogues and vagabonds of every description, a goodly portion of the Magistrate's time at the Police Court being daily occupied in running the rule over social parasites of the most objectionable description.

THE CHINESE FLEET.

TO RETURN TO FOCHOW.

We learn that the Chinese Fleet is to return to its base at Fochow and will arrive there in time for the Chinese New Year. Many ships have been absent for several years and there are a large number of men on board the vessels who are natives of the port, so that the return will be most welcome.

PACIFIC MAIL CO.

THREE MORE STEAMERS.

The local office of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of cable advices that the United States Shipping Board has turned over for operation by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., in conjunction with s.s. Venezuela, s.s. Ecuador and s.s. Colombia, the following steamers:—

S. S. "Eclipse" 14,000 tons measurement capacity.
S. S. "Archer" 14,000 tons measurement capacity.
S. S. "Westyaca" 10,000 tons measurement capacity.

The Eclipse is due in Manila about the middle of March, the Archer is due about the beginning of April and the Westyaca about the end of April. The ships will then enter the Trans-Pacific trade and the Company will endeavour to maintain approximately a service with an interval of 10 days between sailing days.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po Service.)

Peking, Jan. 17.
The President entertained the members of Parliament and press representatives, including the Wah Tsz Yat Po's Peking correspondent at luncheon and a theatrical performance yesterday. The President spoke of the future possibility of the country and the foreign policy.

A Mandate has been issued to inaugurate a Cotton Bureau with Chow Hok-hi, ex-Minister of Finance, as chief.

Chum Chun-hsun has wired to Peking stating that the Peace Conference might open on the 15th of February, pending the settlement of the Shensi and Fokien question.

MINES AT SWATOW.

ALL REMOVED NOW.

We learn that the electric mines, laid by the Chinese Naval Authorities, at Swatow, have been removed and thus the restrictions upon vessels entering the Harbour at night will be, in turn, done away with. Swatow being a tidal port, the restrictions have considerably hampered shipping, and mariners visiting the port will be much relieved to hear the news.

It is said that three of the mines have been lost and the question of utilising the services of divers to recover them is now being discussed.

GIBB LIVINGSTONE'S ROBBERY.

A CHINESE CHARGED.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Melbourne at the Police Court this morning, with being concerned in the armed robbery which took place in the compradore's department of Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone and Co. last week.

The accused pleaded not guilty and was remanded.
No evidence was called.

SLIGHT ERROR OF £500,000,000.

GERMANY'S ACCOUNT WITH HINDENBURG.

Just before the issue of the 9th German War Loan the German Government issued the following leaflet headed "Hauptbuch Hindenburg's" (Hindenburg's Ledger), underneath which is a sketch, representing Hindenburg engaged in entering up the war finances of Germany:

Intelligence for the War.
Heart for the King.
Blood for the Fatherland.
Fame of the All Highest.

Then follow the entries on the credit side, among which are the following:

Throughout the whole of our Eastern territory, peace—peace with the countries formerly belonging to the empire of the Tsar—peace with Rumania.

The best possible prospects for a substantial improvement in our food supply during the coming winter, because of the peaceful reconstruction in the East.

The American danger is not of a decisive nature. According to the declarations actually made by the Government of the United States of North America, no effectively trained fighting force can be brought into being and dispatched to Europe before the autumn of 1919. The few American troops now in France are merely a nuisance to the French.

The sum up, on the Empire's debit side stand the eight war loans, with a total of £4,382,750,000, and on the credit side: Captured guns £300,000,000 Captured machine-guns 20,000,000 Captured rolling stock 500,000,000 Captured aircraft and other booty 1,512,500,000 Tonnage and freight destroyed 2,500,000,000 Enemy territory destroyed 1,250,000,000 Protection of German territory 850,000,000 Value of pledges 5,000,000,000 £17,207,500,000

It will be observed that the exaggeration on the credit side is carried even to the casting of the figures, which shows an error of 10,000,000 marks, or £500,000,000 otherwise.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Dr. Liebknecht, the leader of the extreme socialists is said to occupy the Kaiser's bedroom at the Palace, while the Kaiser's private dining room is bestrewn with the corpses of sailors killed in the recent fighting and costly carpets are stained with blood. The authorities seem incapable of preventing hundreds of sailors and men and women of the most doubtful character from overrunning the Palace.

Prince Max of Baden was in the retreat on the Marne after our July offensive, and like King John, lost all his baggage. It was extensive, and provided for all occasions, even a public entry into Paris in a fine parade uniform and with a beautifully-chased sword. The uniform, with a magnificent helmet, was found by a Zouave, a native of the Lyons country. It finally came into the hands of M. Herriot, mayor of Lyons, who is putting it up to auction in aid of war charities.

A recruit who arrived at a depot the day after the day recounted his experiences in crossing London. A mob of women and girls beset him and kissed him. "Lord," he said, "I don't know how many kissed me. I might have relieved the town. One old woman said, 'Thank you, and God bless you, all you brave boys.' And didn't you own up?' he was asked, 'that you'd only been in khaki for a few hours?' Well," he answered, "it would have been honest, but it would have spoiled it for them."

The unnamed novelist who has been confiding to "Clandine Clear" in the *British Weekly* that twenty-five days suffices him to turn out a full-blown novel must be a singularly rapid worker but can hardly claim to break the record. Johnson, it is recorded, wrote the whole of "Rasselas" in the evenings of a single week. Scott on occasion could turn out a three-volume romance in six weeks, and Dumas, for a wager, wrote the first volume of "Chevalier de la Maison Rouge" in 68 hours. Sir Arthur Pinero, too, who wrote "Two Hundred Years" in one afternoon, deserves to rank with that most prolific of dramatists, Lope de Vega, who once wrote five five-act plays in fifteen days.

Charles V., Emperor of Germany, and by far the greatest potentate of the sixteenth century, had a somewhat similar career to that of the now abdicating Kaiser. He laid waste much of France and after many conquests in Italy was crowned King of Lombardy and Emperor of the Romans. Such was the alarm at his growing success that the Holy League was formed against him by the Pope King Henry VII, the King of France and the Venetians. At one time Charles got within a two days' march of Paris. The great idea on which he fixed his ambitions was an unconquerable empire in Western and Central Europe. He abdicated when he found that his aim was unattainable and spent the remainder of his life in a monastery. Here he had leisure to think over the havoc he had done, amusing himself with trifles such as repairing watches. Shorn of his royal estate he came to the conclusion that it was strange that he had expended so much blood and treasure trying to make all men think alike when actually by his own efforts he was unable to make a few watches go alike.

One wonders if the ex-Kaiserere his departure from Berlin for exile took with him his rules of conduct. Weltanschauung, which overhung his study table in the castle. Here he transacted his correspondence, made marginal notes on State papers, and signed orders. There is something infinitely human about William's Weltanschauung, and the sentiments it expresses must burn hot in his heart to-day. To his present condition it seems almost tragically appropriate. It reads:—"To be strong in pain; to desire nothing that is unobtainable or worthless; to be satisfied with the day as it comes; to seek the good in everything and to take joy in nature and men as they are; to be consoled for a thousand bitter hours by a single one that is beautiful; and to give of one's best with all one's heart and power, even when it will bring no thanks. He who learns these precepts and can follow them has happiness, freedom, nobility; ever beautiful will be his life. He who distrusts, wrongs others, and injures himself. It is one duty to hold all men to be good, no long as they do not prove themselves otherwise."

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THE DARDANELLES.

AN EARL'S TELEPHONE
PROMISE.

The Countess of Dudley recently gave further particulars of her differences with the Earl of Dudley and of the deed of separation arranged with him in 1912, under which she promised "to do all I can to conceal from the world that I have ceased to live with him."

She asked Mr. Justice Astbury to rectify the deed so that she may receive a clear annual sum of £9,000 after the deduction of income tax.

Lord Dudley was Governor-General of Australia from 1908 to 1911, and Lady Dudley stated that she returned from Australia in company with the Duchess of Bedford. Sometime afterwards persuasions were brought to bear on her by members of Lord Dudley's family about returning to him. She was then living with the earl under the same roof. Promises were made by him, which induced her to do that. She continued to reside with him under the same roof for about a year—from September 1911 to August 1912. She lived first at Witley, then at Carlton Gardens, and then at Laver, a fishing lodge in Ireland.

On returning from Ireland in 1912 a formal separation document was prepared. On a Sunday before the deed was signed she visited Sir Edward Carson. He was to ask Lord Dudley to sign the deed. Immediately after she signed the deed Lord Dudley telephoned to her at Berkeley Street, where she was residing with the Duchess of Bedford, and told her he had altered the sum to £8,000 in the deed to £9,000. He said he did not think £8,000 a year sufficient to keep her and the children adequately at Witley and Carlton Gardens, and further that he had decided to allow her £1,000 a year pin-money as well. He pointed out that this would give her £10,000 a year to spend.

In Australia she had a conversation with Lord Dudley about the amount to be paid to her. She would not, he said, find it easy to live at Witley under the financial terms of the document then drawn up. He referred to the £8,000 mentioned in the document and said she would have that to spend. No mention was ever made of income-tax or of any deductions. She would not be charged with her eldest boy's school expenses at Eton.

In answer to Mr. Magham, K.C., counsel for the Earl, Lady Dudley said that between the time when Lord Dudley was Viceroy of Ireland and Governor-General of Australia her allowance was less than £8,000, because Lord Dudley was in pecuniary difficulties.

Sir John Simon, in re-examination, read passages from a letter from Lord Dudley to Lady Dudley, dated Sunday, October 27. "There are one or two things that I want to say to you. In the first place it is not my fault that there has been a delay in drawing up the deed of separation. Then I want tell you how truly sorry I am to hear from you that some people have thought that our separation is due to any fault of yours. It is a monstrous shame that such an ideal should be entertained for a moment, and if you hear of anyone who has said so you have only to let me know and I will lose no time in contradicting it."

TURKEY'S PART IN THE
WAR.

The secret history of the arrangements between Turkey and Germany before the war has yet to be published, but it is conceivable that Enver and his friends were not so much the victims of German guile as the prompters of the conspiracy. Germany's interests would have been served sufficiently by Turkish neutrality; Enver and his friends, anxious to find in Egypt and Asia compensation for their losses in Europe, may have been keenest on the gamble of war. They have ruined their own country; but perhaps they fooled Germany as much as, or even more than, they were fooled by her. Our great political mistake with regard to Turkey was in not understanding that we could not both have an alliance with her traditional enemy—Russia—and occupy Egypt and still keep up our old policy of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. We ought to have foreseen the inevitable rupture and made our preparations betimes to meet the danger.

Instead, the decision of Turkey to throw in her lot with Germany seems to have taken us completely by surprise. The Entente with Russia should have had as its first consequence the opening of the Straits. Palmerston assisted Turkey to keep them closed solely because he wanted to keep Russia away from the Mediterranean; but when the Entente with Russia was made, our prime interest, military and political, was to have a free passage in the Black Sea. We have paid bitterly for this attempt to reconcile two incompatibles—the alliance with Russia and the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The greatest disaster in our military history—though a disaster with magnificently proud passages—came through an attempt to force the passage of the Straits which we had done most to keep closed. (Times.)

Sir John Simon: In your experience of the world, if a wife lives apart from her husband and does not live in his own house, is that a thing which suggests misconduct?—Yes, it does.

Continuing, Sir John read:—"The least I can do, therefore, is to recognise all these years of great devotion which you gave me and to ensure your future comfort as far as I can, and to protect you to the best of my power from misapprehension and injustice."

You have told me, said Sir John, that in your experience of the world, misapprehension would arise if you did not live in his house, and he knew that.

Sir John, continuing read:

"You shall have under the terms of our separation everything that you deserve and which will tend to make your future life as comfortable as possible. I shall want very little, for I shall not live for I think, a long time, at any rate, in a world that I have hitherto known. My life will be simple and as good as I can make it, and my encouragement will be the hope that you will think as tenderly as you can of me and that I will be able to make you feel and prove that I always love you and that my life is simple and clean."

The hearing was adjourned.

HONGKONG'S HOUSING
PROBLEM.

A HOME COMMENT.

Eastern Engineering (London) contains the following. As a result of the continued influx into Hong Kong of large numbers of Chinese people of the more well-to-do classes, the housing problem in Hong Kong has reached a very acute stage. As soon as conditions permit important projects embodying a large demand for building and material are almost certain to be set on foot for remedying the evil. Relief from the present crowded state of affairs is being sought by the people of the colony, but so far no adequate scheme has been offered. The Colonial Government has followed the policy for several years of constructing houses for the use of its officers and employees, and a large number of suitable quarters for this class of the population have been constructed and serve in a way as models for what are required for other classes of the population. Immediately preceding the war several schemes for "garden cities," co-operative building arrangements for the construction of special suburbs, and the like, were presented and probably would have brought about some practical results by this time had not the war interfered. Under present conditions, however, in view of the war and of the difficulty in securing supplies of various sorts required for house construction even on a local basis, and of the strong demand for capital for other purposes, it seems very doubtful if relief can be had for some time to come. There is a large amount of building at the present time, but the houses under construction are suited principally to the incoming Chinese people from South China, that class of construction being far the most profitable at the present time. The chief need of relief is for the accommodation of the better class Europeans of more or less temporary stay in the colony. From the beginning of the colony, the margin between the demand and supply of houses has been very narrow. The white population has gradually moved from the old houses on the lower levels to the newer houses on the upper levels, the Chinese taking over houses left by them.

CRICKET LEAGUE.

DISPUTES SETTLED.

Mr. F. W. Cary presided at a special meeting of the Hong Kong Cricket League last evening, when all the League Clubs were represented.

The first question dealt with was a claim by Manchester for a match against R.E. which had to be abandoned because the Engineers turned up only five strong. Capt. Wahl, R.E., conceded the three points without discussion.

There was a long discussion on a protest by Mr. E. J. Edwards, of Kowloon, against the R.G.A.'s win from the Navy, wherein extra time was played. It was resolved that the rules fixing time for drawing stamps be adhered to and that this match and all similar irregular matches be declared drawn. The G.R.C. v. University match won by G.R.C. is affected.

Regarding the K.C.C. claim for the three points in the drawn match against Craigengower, on the ground of the latter's unreadiness to start at the prescribed hour, Mr. Blackburn said that the protest from Kowloon was made simply to call attention to the unfair barracking. Mr. Thompson, representing Craigengower, said some of those creating the disturbance were not members of his Club, and he assured the meeting there should be no repetition of the offence. Mr. Blackburn then withdrew his protest.

A suggestion by Mr. Blackburn that in view of the several dissensions the matches played be wiped out and a fresh start be made (clubs meeting each other) was not seconded, but a sub-committee was appointed to revise the League rules.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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A munition worker, against whom a case for child maintenance was heard recently at Peterborough, was said to have earned in one week £13, and in another £21 10s., and to have invested £500 in war bonds. His average earnings were £15 weekly for the three months ended October 1.

RAISING THE VINDICTIVE.

It is proposed shortly to begin the work of raising the Vindictive, sunk at the eastern pier in Ostend harbour. Not improbably the ultimate destination of the famous ship will be the Thames, where for generations she will remain a noble monument to the prowess of the British Navy in the great World War. To get the vessel to the surface will be one of the hardest tasks our salvage men have had cast upon them. It is to be remembered that the Vindictive was placed in the hope that the Germans would not be able to remove her, and the hundreds of tons of cement which were placed in her make the problem of raising her one of great difficulty. There is little doubt, say the experts, that all obstacles will be overcome, but some months may elapse before the ship is got to the surface.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW C.P.O.S. STEAMER.

It is interesting to recall that the Canadian Pacific steamer, the Missanabie, was the first steamer to sail on her maiden voyage from Great Britain to Canada after the outbreak of war, because when on or about the 3rd Dec. the Minnedosa, belonging to the same company, sailed from Liverpool to St. John, she will be the first steamer to sail on her maiden voyage after hostilities have ceased. The Minnedosa is a sister ship to the Melita, and has a tonnage of 14,000, speed 17 knots and accommodation for approximately 500 cabin and 1,500 third-class passengers. The C. P. O. S. have carried from the outbreak of hostilities to October 31, 1918, 1,041,000 troops and passengers all over the world, embracing all ports in China and Japan, Singapore, Bombay, Mesopotamia, Suez, Gallipoli, all ports in the Mediterranean, Colombo, Dar-es-Salaam, Delagoa Bay, Durban, and Mauritius, in addition to the West Coast of North and South America, and the United States and Canadian ports. The total loss of troops carried caused by enemy action and irrespective of disease has been eight in number. The Canadian Pacific flag has flown in the "highest North" in latitude 72 30 N. On one consecutive continuous voyage one of the company's vessels steamed 22,441 miles. Over 4,000,000 tons of cargo and munitions of war have been carried, in addition to many thousand horses and mules. The losses of the fleet have been comparatively small, and this is largely due to the great devotion of the officers and crews of the ships and the great pains taken by them in gun practice, anti-submarine work, signalling, station-keeping in convoy, and so forth. Over 300 officers and engineers were found out of the company's service for the Royal Navy, one of whom, Lieut. R. N. Stuart, has won the D.S.O. and V.C. whilst many others have received decorations and been mentioned in despatches.

FUTURE OF THE DOCKYARDS.

The tenth and final report of the session of 1918 of the Select Committee on National expenditure has just been issued. Dealing with the Royal Dockyards the report states that the Sub-Committee to the Admiralty had taken evidence on the subject of the Royal Dockyards, and had formed the view very strongly that for many years the dockyards have been starved in the matter of capital expenditure, and that as a consequence they are unnecessarily costly to work. The general impression made during the inspection of the yard at Chatham entirely bore out this view. Here there was a noticeable lack of modern labour-saving plant and appliances such as would be found in a well equipped private yard, and it was evident that the yard required large capital expenditure, in pursuance of a general plan of reconstruction, if it were to be truly efficient. Not only would economy be secured by the provision of the proper plant, but there would be a great saving in man-power and in time. The report goes on to state that: "The future of the Royal Dockyards generally must necessarily be governed by the nature of the peace secured, but your committee would strongly urge that an exhaustive review of the capabilities and use of each separate establishment should be made at the end of the war; that those worth retaining should be brought to the highest state of efficiency by a judicious expenditure of capital; and that no vested interests or historical and sentimental associations should be allowed to stand in the way of the complete abandonment of any which, owing to changed conditions, may have ceased to be permanently useful or are not worth the necessary expenditure to make them fully efficient." Dealing with the Food Production Department of the Board of Agriculture, the purchase of superphosphate is mentioned. The Committee says: "The President of the Board of Agriculture admitted in the House of Commons on the 18th July, 1918, that the Department had made a bad blunder in this matter. A loss of £28,750 on a transaction of £31,942 was incurred in 1917. The Board had found it essential in the spring of that year to increase the supply of superphosphate. Purchase abroad was unavoidable, and the loss occurred on resale."

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SHANGHAI	Siagan	21st Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Sunang	23rd Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	24th Jan. at 3 p.m.

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KOBE	Fausang	Mon., 20th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Tues., 21st Jan. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Vilm	Tues., 21st Jan. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Van Waerwijck	Thurs., 23rd Jan. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 24th Jan. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 31st Jan. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwaisang	Thurs., 2nd Feb. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued during the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the S.S. "KALKAJI" and "VITTA" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

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MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, calling at both ports every Friday.

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"LUZON MARU" Wednesday, 13th February, Noon.
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"SUMATRA MARU" 3rd February.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO

"KENKUN MARU" 26th January, at noon.
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"CHICAGO MARU" 22nd January, at 1 p.m.
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KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 19th January, at 10 a.m.

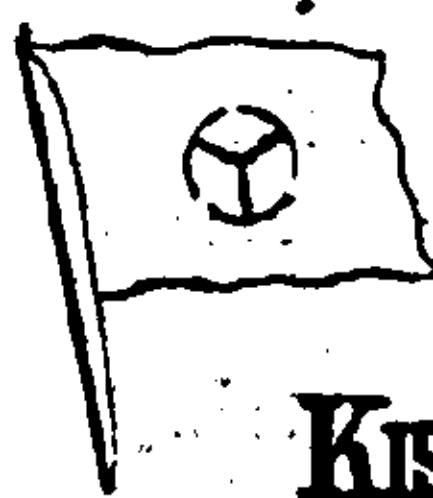
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THE Steamship

"MELVILLE DOLLAR."

with cargo ex s/s "BESSIE DO LAR" transhipped at Shanghai having arrived from Vancouver, via ports, on January 13th, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on January 18th, 1919, at 10 a.m. by the Company's representatives. Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods leave the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after January 20th, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1919.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"

From SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA, VLADIVOSTOK AND MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel, having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th January 1919 at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 17th January 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Agents, Buildings.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS

THE Company's Steamship

"SADO MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd January, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents

Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. S. S. Co. s/s. NOKE left Singapore for this Port on the 13th inst. and is due here on the 15th inst. about daylight.

The P. & O. S. S. Co. s/s. HEJAZ left Singapore for this Port, the 15th inst. with the outward E. 1st Mail, and is due here on the 24th inst.

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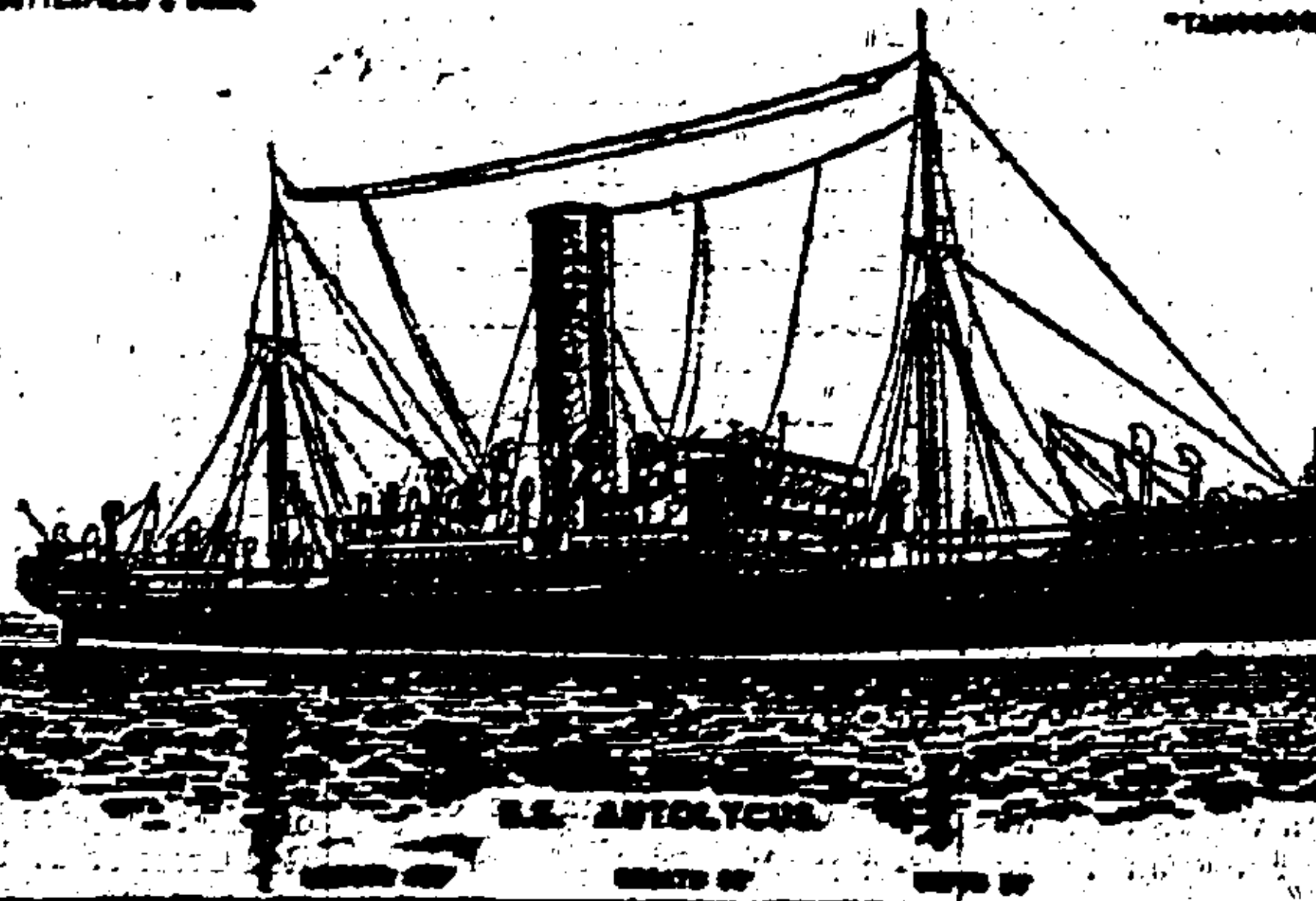
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FOUR YEARS IN A CUPBOARD.

HOW FRENCH PEOPLE
SAVED A BRITISH SOLDIER.

If there was a means of registering an opinion as to who is the happiest woman in the world the public would probably plump for Mrs. Patrick Fowler, who with her two young sons, occupies a tidily-kept little cottage in Wharf-street, a little out-of-the-way thoroughfare in the ancient and royal borough of Devises. Mrs. Fowler said farewell to her husband, a gallant hussar, at Aldershot in 1914, just as the storm of savagery broke over Europe, and since then the only communication she has received from him was a postcard written "on the field" and addressed to her at the quarters she then occupied in the great Hampshire garrison. Letters she had addressed to her husband never reached him, and the solitary field card, a few days after he arrived in France, is all the tangible proof that she has had that he ever landed in that grief-stricken country. She inquired of everyone and everywhere, including the War Office, but still no news, till eventually, in March two years ago, the War Department informed her that no trace could be found of the missing soldier, who must therefore be presumed to have fallen in action on or about August 26th, 1914.

The "death certificate" was dated March, 1916, after which the Government allowed the full pay for six weeks, and then a "widow's" pension, with an allowance for the two "orphaned" children. Still, the "widow" clung to the faint hope that one day her husband would be found, but that slender hope was scattered to the four winds in the autumn of the same year, when she received a communication from the soldier's captain which seemed to establish the question beyond all doubt; it gave the probable date of death, and the spot where he fell as being four miles south of Cambrai. This intimation from Capt. (afterwards Col.) Lawson, to whom Patrick Fowler was servant, blanketed everything; there was no doubt in the woman's mind now that that she was a widow, and her children orphans. And, as though to entirely destroy any uncertainty, she received her husband's long service and good conduct medals from the War Office. He was an old soldier, having joined the Hussars in Dublin in 1896, so that he has now 22 years' continuous service to his credit.

GERMANS BILLETED ABOVE.

After these years of agonising uncertainty, words fail to convey the delicious joy in that little home when the wife learned that her husband is alive and well. The dramatic message reached the distracted wife and mother through the good offices of Lady Lawson, who lives in London. It is difficult to say which has gone through the greatest mental agony in the last four years—the husband, who has suffered enough to unhinge any ordinary man's mind, or the wife, who has quietly borne these years of indescribable suspense. It appears that Fowler was with General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's forces when they made their great stand at Le Cateau in August, 1914. Fowler got cut off in a wood, and was found by a Frenchman in the subsequent January in an almost hopeless state from starvation. The gallant Frenchman got him back through the "German" lines to the home of his mother-in-law, whom he asked to tend and care for the British soldier. She did so, in spite of the life-and-death risk which it was patent she was running, sharing what food there was in that little peasant cottage.

The risks of detection were very great, for overhead, in a loft of that two-roomed cottage, German soldiers were billeted. Fowler was concealed in a narrow cupboard, where he could little more than crouch for days together, whilst at other times he lay underneath a mattress which had been hollowed out in the centre. At other times he stood in a deep hole in the other cupboard, with a basket, in which were potatoes, over the "mouth" of the doorway. How his heart must

THE WINNING OF RUSSIA.

A PRACTICAL POLICY.

A Russian correspondent writes to the *Manchester Guardian* as follows:—

Whoever wins Russia wins the war. Who wins her not by military force but by a real understanding of her mentality, her needs, and her prospects of democracy and freedom, wins not only the war but also the future. If the Allies use their advantages and take the right way to meet the needs of Russia, they are certain of the support and collaboration of all Russia's republican democratic elements.

If the Allies are to gain the confidence of the Russian people and secure their co-operation, they must speak to them in a different language from that of Germany, and in a language plain to a people just awakening to a wider comprehension of their own ways and needs. They must tell Russia that they are willing, first, to acquire knowledge of the urgent needs of the masses; secondly, to satisfy those needs.

The first step is to let the Russian people understand—through President Wilson by a message from all the Allied peoples to the Russian people—that the Allies wish to know what are the present requirements of the population of every part of Russia in order to help to satisfy them. The message must be conveyed to all through the press, by word of mouth, through notices, leaflets, and pamphlets distributed over the whole country. Following upon the message there must be a constructive effort to build up the economic position of Russia.

For this purpose it is desirable to start with an unofficial economic conference, composed of representatives of the large organisations working for the people in Russia (especially co-operative unions and trade unions, perhaps the most stable economic organisations in Russia at the present time), and representatives of corresponding organisations among the Allied peoples. No Russian Government would have reason to raise difficulties in the way of such an unofficial non-Governmental conference, because the conference would have as its aim not the solving of the internal problems of Russia, but friendly, social, and economic co-operation.

To consider the urgent preliminary measures and to prepare the conference it would be well to form an Inter-Allied Economic Committee. The constitution of the committee is of the greatest importance. It is highly undesirable that members of any Government should take part. It would be wise to get representatives of co-operative societies and trade unions. These representatives would meet the corresponding representatives of similar Russian organisations. They would at once win the confidence of the Russian people and guarantee that the object of the conference was not only the material interest of this or that industry, but the economic and social well-being of the peoples.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES
IN RUSSIA.

In Russia the co-operative movement, strong before the war, became a particularly important economic and social factor after the Revolution, and the importance of the movement is especially significant at the present time, as it depends only to a limited degree on political conditions. It is regulated by the economic needs of the large masses of the population.

have throbbed can be imagined from the fact that at night-times the Germans used to steal from the loft and "lift" the potatoes from the very basket over the British soldier's head. It was rarely that he could get exercise—only when the Germans happened to be out of the loft. Then he would stretch himself out by means of a skipping-rope and other improvised gymnastics. Until the Allies reached Le Cateau again recently those French folks nursed, tended, and shielded him, whose life they undoubtedly saved; and, though their food supplies were reduced to the narrow limits of the meal of the Widow of Zarephath, they, like her, gave of what there was and the "barrel of meal" did not run out.

On January 1, 1917, there were 15,055 credit co-operative societies, 20,000 consumer societies, 3,000 creameries—a total of 47,255 co-operative societies of all kinds. The membership of the co-operative movement on January 1, 1917, was 13½ millions, or together with their families 67½ million persons, equivalent to 39 per cent. of the total population.

The growth of the co-operative movement in Russia has not been stopped by the Bolshevik Revolution. On the contrary, co-operative unions became the only power supporting and regulating the economic life of Russia in the most difficult conditions of exhaustion and disintegration. After the Revolution the co-operative societies amalgamated into more powerful co-operative unions. The number of large co-operative unions of co-operative societies in Russia on January 1, 1918, was about 800, against some 300 on January 1, 1917.

The co-operative societies in England might take the lead in the movement. The help of the representatives of the Co-operative Society, the Wholesale Society, the Women's Co-operative Guild, &c., would be very useful. Perhaps a small committee of co-operators working here, might take the initiative in summoning an inter-Allied committee of co-operators to prepare the Economic Conference. It might even send a deputation to Russia to explain more clearly the aims of the conference, acquire a first-hand knowledge of Russian conditions, and come into contact with the Russian local co-operative organisation and professional unions.

WORK OF AN INTER-ALLIED
COMMITTEE.

The Inter-Allied Committee of Co-operators and Trade Unions Committee might then elaborate a basis for the work of the Economic Conference of Reconstruction. It could, among other things, decide:

(a) The place of meeting of the conference.

(b) The steps necessary for organising urgent help.

(c) The means of informing (1) the Russian people as to the intentions and the measures to be taken by the Allies, and (2) the Allies on the conditions and the needs of the Russian people.

(d) The financial problem and the possibilities of natural exchange—that is the exchange of products for products, which is now perhaps the most practical form of exchange with Russia.

(e) The quantity and the quality of products at the disposition of the Allies for the purpose of exchange.

(f) The possibilities of transport.

(g) The possibility of sending to Russia skilled workers, engineers, &c.

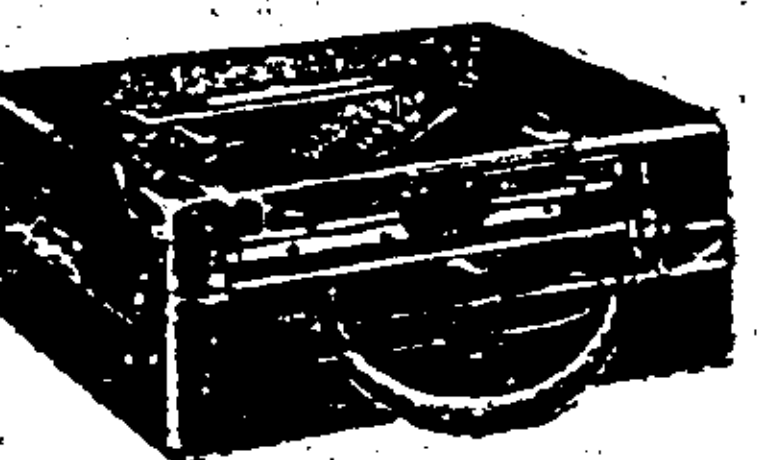
(h) Generally the measures to be taken to open up the economic intervention of the Allies in Russia.

The conference should be held in the near future, at the place fixed by the committee. We must know the special needs of the various parts of Russia, and also the different possibilities of exchange in this or that district. This knowledge can be acquired only through conference with the delegates from delegates from the local population sent up especially for the purpose of explaining their conditions and suggesting the measures necessary for economic relations between Russia and the Allies. The presence at the conference of the delegates of the local organisations should give the best security that the products and goods sent by the Allies would indeed come into the hands of the Russian population and not into those of Germany. The sending of relief supplies by the American Red Cross or Y.M.C.A. to Russia and also the assistance of private organisations of the Allied countries should be regarded as pioneer measures, preparing the ground for the work on a larger scale. Such proofs of humanity and friendship are very necessary in this most difficult transitional period, but they should be regarded as a temporary and local form of assistance. The connection between the peoples must be built on a large scale of international agreement and contact. The latter will in its turn open out many possibilities of private and semi-private initiative. The ultimate co-operation of the States themselves is unavoidable and necessary. But remembering the psychological and political situation in Russia, this union of States must follow and not precede the relationship of the peoples and the linking up of those social organisations which command the confidence both of the masses and of their Government.

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Hongkong, January 18, 1919.

A MARINE HERO.

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ENTERTAINMENT.

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FAMOUS PLAYERS' PRODUCTION

"THE DAUGHTER OF

MACGREGOR"

USUAL PRICES.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

APPORTIONING THE DELEGATES.

A communique from Paris states that hitherto it has been the practice for the Governments participating in the preliminary peace conversations to issue separate communiques regarding the proceedings. From to-day it has been decided to issue a joint communique of which the following is the English text adopted by the British and American delegations.—The President of the United States and the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Allied Governments, assisted by the Japanese Ambassadors in Paris and London, held two meetings to-day lasting for four and a half hours during which the examination of the rules of the Conference was continued and almost completed.

It has been decided among other things that the following will be the representation.—The United States, British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, five delegates apiece. The British Dominions and India besides shall be represented as follows.—Two delegates respectively for Australia, Canada, South Africa and India, including the Native States and one for New Zealand. Brazil will have three, Belgium, China, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Serbia two apiece, Siam, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua and Panama one apiece, Montenegro one but the rules concerning the last named's designation shall not be fixed until the moment when Montenegro's political situation is cleared up.

BRITISH DOMINIONS DELIGHTED.

The "Times" Paris correspondent says the Dominion delegates are delighted with the decision cabled yesterday as regards their representation at the Peace Conference. They especially warmly appreciate Mr. Lloyd George's advocacy of their claims and see in the arrangement the creation of a precedent in Imperial affairs which is bound to lead to further developments.

One Dominioner in an interview said that the Dominions have now received "recognition" and apparently there is no doubt that the Peace Conference will have to be followed by an extremely important Imperial Conference at which the internal relations of the Empire must be overhauled. It is understood that the Dominion representatives will attend the general Conference whenever the smaller Allies are invited to participate (thus the Dominions are placed on the same standing as Belgium and Serbia) and moreover that two Dominion delegates will attend the conferences of the big States whenever their particular interests are involved. Thus when the German African Colonies are discussed South Africa will have at least two delegates and when Germany's Pacific possessions are being considered, Australia will have two and New Zealand one representative. One delegate has also been allotted to the Native States of India. The correspondent points out that this decision constitutes by far the most striking recognition which has yet been given internationally to the self-governing parts of the great empires of the Empire.

THE OPENING CONFERENCE.

Paris, Jan. 14. M. Poincaré opens the Peace Conference on the 18th although M. Clemenceau will preside at the actual meetings. The representatives of the Dominions and India with their staffs at present in Paris number seventy-five persons.

NO BRITISH CENSORSHIP.

London, Jan. 15. The Foreign Office announces that there will be no censorship of British correspondents' messages from Paris during the Peace Conference.

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS.

Paris, Jan. 15. At the preliminary discussions of the Peace Conference the Imperial Government and also the Dominions' Ministers supported the view that the right of nationhood of the dominions should be acknowledged and whenever their special interests were concerned they should have a separate voice in the Peace Conference. The Home Powers are however strenuously contesting this view and consider that Dominions' representation by the Imperial authorities is sufficient.

As it is impossible for Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law to remain constantly in Paris when either is absent he will probably be replaced in the British delegation by one of the Overseas delegates.

The Russian question, which is the thorniest, will be one of the first questions discussed at the Peace Conference. The situation is causing the gravest anxiety and perplexity to all the Allied statesmen. Thereafter a high authority has declared that no peace leaving half of Europe and half of Asia in a state of chaos out of which another general war might easily spring can be safe. On the other hand there is no agreement as regards how the problem should be approached and none of the Governments have accurate and reliable information about what has happened in Russia.

In Poland the Allies have to deal with two Governments, also the Polish National Committee in Paris. Bolshevism in Poland is an unknown quantity. There is a considerable Bolshevik party in Estonia which the Allies wish to protect therefrom, while Riga holds as many Bolsheviks as anti-Bolsheviks.

One thousand journalists are attending the Peace Conference of whom five hundred are Americans.

BRITISH WAR BOND RECORD.

London, Jan. 14. The Treasury announces that on the 13th the total subscriptions to National War Bonds since their inauguration on 1st Oct., 1917, exceeded fifteen hundred millions sterling. The attainment of such a figure is a unique achievement. On 15th August last, which was forty-six weeks from the beginning of the issue, one thousand millions was the total reached. It has taken just twenty-one weeks to subscribe a further five hundred millions. The National War Bonds have thus beaten the record created by the Fourth American Liberty Loan which totalled fourteen hundred millions. The subscriptions were noticeably accelerated last week. It is hoped that before the present issue of National War Bonds terminates on 18th January the total of sixteen hundred millions will be reached.

SENSATIONAL MURDER TRIAL.

London, Jan. 14. There was great interest in a case in West London Police Court where Lieut.-Colonel Norman Cecil Rutherford was remanded on a charge of murdering Major Miles Charles Seton, C.B., of the Australian Imperial Force who served in Egypt during the war. It transpired at the hearing that there were three bullet wounds in the body. No evidence was led. The tragedy occurred at the house of Sir Malcolm Seton. Lieut.-Colonel Rutherford is married and has six children. Major Seton was unmarried. All the parties mentioned are of high social standing. The deceased officer, hon. anaesthetist of Alfred Hospital, Melbourne, was in line made the representative of the Setons of Oariston and of the family of Cocke, Cornwall.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Discipline.—The discipline in the School is excellent.

Inspector's Report.—In June Mr. E. Ralph, H. M. Inspector of English Schools, examined each Class. After making some critical suggestions the Report concludes—"The School generally continues to do highly satisfactory work. I recommend the Highest Grant be awarded." Mr. Y. P. Law at my request, examined the Chinese Classes. His report was very good on the whole although handwriting in the lower Classes was adversely criticised. The Rev. J. S. Harrington, L. Th. examined Classes 1 to 5B in Scripture.

Examinations: Hongkong University.—The Government requires all boys in Class 1 to enter for the Matriculation or the Senior Local, and all in Class 2 for the Junior Local in July. Any entering in December do so without our approval, sometimes without our knowledge. In the July Matriculation 7 boys were entered, 3 passed, i.e. 100%. J. L. Young Saye gained honours in this Examination.

In the Junior Local 25 took the Examination—20, i.e. 80 percent, passed. In the Junior Local 16 Distinctions were awarded to Boys' Schools in Hongkong and of these 16 Distinctions this School gained 8. Five Distinctions were gained by one boy, Ngan Chun On, whose work I think is especially worthy of praise. In December Ngan Chun On and Kor Bu Luk, both of whom passed the Junior in July, passed the Matriculation Examination.

Oxford Preliminary Local.—We received 1917's result too late for last year's report. 21 took the Examination, 20 passed. One gained 2nd class Honours. One gained 3rd class Honours. We entered boys for July 1918. Owing to the late arrival of the papers the Examination was postponed until September and we have not had results yet.

In Pitman's Phonetic Institute we gained 3 Theory Certificates and 8 Elementary Certificates.

Scholarships.—The Ho Kom Tong Scholarship is awarded to Ngan Chun On. The Piercy Scholarships are awarded to W. J. Howard and C. E. G. Jackson. The Chan Kai Ming and Arthur Scholarships will be awarded when we hear the 1918 results of the Oxford Preliminary.

Health.—The health of the school has on the whole been exceptionally good. In June and July our attendance suffered heavily when the Shanghai fever visited Hongkong. Although the Government Schools closed for a short time, we did not. On one day 133 boys were absent. It is worthy of note that of these 133 only 10 were Boarders. (We have 95 Boarders and about 200 Day Boys.) It is a marked fact that the health of Boarders is generally better than that of the Day Boys, due no doubt to good plain living, to the keeping of good hours and to strict discipline generally.

This is a great argument in favour of Boarding Schools and especially so in this climate and because of many local conditions. Whilst on this subject may I say how much we owe to our very energetic and capable Matron, Miss Goggin?

Games.—More esprit de corps is wanted. The lack of ground and the distance of grounds from the school are great handicaps. I should like to devise some means whereby all boys (Day Boys and Boarders) could have regular physical drill each week. The Boarders have compulsory drill twice a week, and in addition have swimming twice a week in summer. Mr. T. E. Ford reports on the games.

Old Boys.—During the past we have not heard much of our many Old Boys who have been serving in the Army and Navy. In October we had a visit from Lieut. White. We mourn the loss of Lieut. Stapleton and of Lieut. W. H. Vivian. We would be very pleased to receive any news of Old Boys who have served in the Army and Navy and the Mercantile Marine. Interesting items of all successes etc. of Old Boys would help to keep alive the connection between boys and the School and thus, no doubt, help to add lustre to the School's honoured name.

Thanks.—Our best thanks are due to the medical and nursing Staff of the Civil Hospital, Dr. Thomas of the Tung Wa Hospital, and Dr. Kew for advice and care in cases of minor ailments which have occurred; also to the Bishop of Victoria, the Hon. Messrs. R. Shewan, Lau Chu Pak, Ho Fook, Chan Kai Ming, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, A. H. Compton, Ho Leung, Ho Kwong, Chao Po Sien, Ho Kom Tong, Lo Cheung Siu, Wong Kam Fook, Ng Han Tan, R. H. Kotwall, P. K. Kow, for providing the prizes.

School Needs Appeal.—May I conclude with a statement of what I think are the School's needs and with an appeal? The School's needs are better and larger buildings, a School Chapel, playing fields, new equipment, Scholarships and Endowments. Recently we have heard much of the problems of Housing and Education. Better housing and better education are demanded. Central Schools have been suggested. In my opinion the only possible Central School in this Colony would be Barning School. Government do not generally supply these or support them with a special Grant, and it is for many reasons better that they should be managed by the Church or by private Bodies. The problems of Housing and Education are most intimately connected. In the housing problem it is the children who suffer most; you cannot expect boys and girls to live moral lives under what are often immoral conditions. In this Colony there is, I think, only one school which has its playing field close to it. The majority of schools in this Colony are hemmed in by Chinese streets and buildings. This School has, considering its size, no adequate room for recreation. What is wanted in the Colony is a large graded Boarding and Day School with large playing fields close at hand. To such a school parents who are affected by the housing problem could in many ways be encouraged to send their children, and Boarders could go home once a month. The Diocesan Boys' School could easily be the basis for such a school if it had large and better equipped buildings and an Endowment Fund; it would supply a long-felt want not only for the Colony but also for the Treaty Ports and many outlying places. Gradually education is becoming much more expensive. Better buildings, equipment and salaries are demanded, and in England these three have already been acknowledged and generally granted (especially the third—salaries). A perfectly equipped school with an efficient staff, good boarding accommodation and playing field cannot be maintained solely by school fees and Government Grants. No special Government Grant is given for Boarders. An Endowment Fund is absolutely essential. Therefore I appeal to all Old Boys and to the parents of Old Boys and of boys at present in the School, to the great business houses of this Colony who profit largely on the results of the labours of boys from a school like this, and I appeal to all men who have benefited from the fine old Boarding and Day Schools in England which were heavily endowed by our ancestors—to all I appeal to come forward and help now to start a large Endowment and Building Fund in connection with this School. In the future, honoured will be their names and I can assure you that as a School connected with the Church of Christ all will be done to the Glory of God and for the extension of His Kingdom.

PRIZE LIST.

Ho Kom Tong Scholarship.—Ngan Chun On.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY. MATRICULATION. July 1918.—J. L. Young Saye (Hons.), Yuen Wai Ping, Ho Chai Wing, F. F. Prata, In Po Sham, Ung Yau Chung and Yeung Kam Fan. Seven entered; seven passed.

December, 1918.—Ngan Chun On and Kor Bu Luk. Two entered, two passed. Junior Examination, July 1918.—H. W. Knight, P. B. B. Taylor, Kwok On (2 Dist.), Ma Siu Cheung, A. J. Kent, Kor Bu Luk, G. S. Ford, Wong Sik Chung, J. Litton, Sin Bing Ho, E. C. Fincher, Hung Kam Sang, D. S. Green, C. F. G. Jackson, Ngan Chun On (5 Dist.), W. J. Howard, Chau Hin, J. G. Andersson, J. Shea (1 Dist.) and H. Fox. Twenty-five took examination, 20 passed.

Class 1.—Class Prizes, Ngan Chun On and W. J. Howard. Scripture, J. Litton. Literature, Ngan Chun On. Mathematics, Kwok On. Science, A. T. M. Barma. Class 2.—Class Prizes, W. Zimmerman and Chu Yan Lok. Scripture, D. V. Lopes. Literature, P. Kwok. Mathematics, Wong Chun Fuk. Science, Im Chin He.

Class 3.—Class Prizes, Kam Cheung Fai and Lee Fu Wing. Scripture, G. Zimmerman. English, G. Kazave. Mathematics, H. Hung. General Work, A. Perry. Class 4.—Class Prizes, E. Prew and Lee Hon Sheung. Scripture, Frank Chan. Algebra, Ng Chung Sing.

Class 5A.—Class Prizes, Li Kwai Wing and E. Zimmerman. Scripture, F. Kendall. Algebra, W. Brackett. Class 5B.—Class Prizes, Tsang Kwong Wing and Yuen Kwok Huen. Scripture, Wu Cheung King. Algebra, Tsang Bing Wai.

Class 6A.—Class Prizes, Lau Tsing Lai and Yung Koon Way. Scripture, A. Leung. Class 6B.—Class Prizes, Sai Chim Ngo and Wong Ching Tung. Scripture, Chan Ping Lu. Class 7A.—Class Prizes, R. Leung and Leung Luk Lun. Scripture, J. Fisher.

Class 7B.—Class Prizes, Yan Yik Kai and Cheng Tai Chai. Scripture, Lo Wing Lu. Class 8A.—Class Prizes, Kwok Po and B. Aris. Scripture, Li Hon Kit.

Class B.—Class Prizes, Ko Ju Chan and Lau Po Yee. Scripture, Ting Pik.

Afternoon Chinese Classes, Lower School.—Class A, Chan Ki Yuen; Class B, Lau Po Yee; Class C, Wu Tin Chai; Class D, Li Hon Sang; Class E, Leung Tze Wa.

After the report had been read, Bishop Lander said it gave him great pleasure to preside over the prize-giving. The school had a great history in the past and he thought there had been few instances of more magnificent work than that done by Mr. Piercy who was in charge of the school for nearly 40 years (applause). He had the pleasure of meeting Mr. and Mrs. Piercy in Canada and he was sure they would wish him to give those present their greetings. Mr. and Mrs. Piercy were quite well and enjoying a well earned rest. Some of them had wondered what would happen when a man who had had charge of the school from year to year, moved away. He was glad to say that the school had not moved away; it is still here and he was sure the Committee had a great deal to be thankful for when it was decided to appoint Mr. Featherstone as Headmaster to succeed Mr. Piercy.

He felt a little responsibility over the matter himself because he was the means of bringing Mr. Featherstone out from Home and also he recommended the Committee to appoint their present Headmaster who had done very well and they must give all praise to him. They were grateful to Mr. Featherstone for taking over the school at a time when it was very difficult to get a full staff. It had been very hard work but it must be encouraging to have a staff which had so loyally helped through the past year (Applause). A critical time had been tided over by the enthusiasm of their Headmaster and his loyal assistants. The speaker said he had noticed how the scholars had applauded their Headmaster when he had said it was one of the best schools in the Colony, and that showed that they agreed with the statement. One thing mentioned in the report was very important, and that was that the discipline of the school had been excellent. He did not know any school where it had been better. Without disciplining they could not be efficient. Mr. Featherstone was a man of vision. He looked forward to the time that is to come. There was, the speaker believed, a tremendous future for educational facilities in the school. But they must have better accommodation; they must have playing fields and they believed they were going to get them. They had a magnificent University and in improving schools like the Diocesan School they were doing a service to the University in teaching English and other subjects and he knew the Professors of the various faculties of the University appreciated what was being done. He was very glad they had Professor Middleton Smith with them. He is a gentleman who had done, and is doing as much or more than anybody else for the Hongkong University, and they were glad that Professor Smith had found time to be present to distribute the prizes. He called upon Professor Smith to perform that function. The prizes were then handed to the winners, amid much applause, after which Professor Middleton Smith addressed the scholars at considerable length. He thanked them very heartily for inviting him to distribute the prizes. It was the first time that he had had the privilege of addressing the scholars and of presenting the prizes but it was by no means the first time he had seen something of the work that the school had done. As His Lordship had said, there was a very close connection between the local schools and the University to which he had the honour to belong. The University had been described as the light-house of China. He would carry that one step further and say that the schools of the colony were the foundation upon which that light-house is built. Professor Smith then proceeded at length to impress upon his hearers the necessity for their realising the purpose of the work of their teachers. It was to prepare them for after life and they could not hope to succeed unless they were prepared. The speaker also referred to the fact that a common thing amongst Chinese was their faculty for learning, but they must get to know why those things were and they should investigate and puzzle things out for themselves. The speaker concluded by saying that he hoped the school would have a bright and brilliant future before it.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, in a few well chosen words, proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Smith, which was heartily seconded by Mr. H. Thompson, the Treasurer, and three rousing cheers were given by the scholars. The proceedings were then terminated by the singing of the National Anthem and cheers for the officials.

GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the ladies' section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club was held this morning at the Helena May Institute.

The whole of the members of the Committee resigned, owing to most of them shortly leaving for Home, and the following ladies were appointed to fill the vacancies.—Lady Rees Davies, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Moxon, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Mrs. Arthur and Mrs. Manning.

Lady Rees Davies was unanimously elected Captain and Mrs. Maitland Hon. Secretary.

Votes of thanks were accorded to Mrs. Manning, the outgoing Captain; Mrs. Crawford, the former Hon. Secretary; and members of the retiring Committee for their services during the past year.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

We are asked to state that the Captain's Cup Competition for 1919 will be started this month, and will be played from the last Monday to Saturday inclusive each month. This will involve playing in January, from the 19th to the 25th inclusive.

speaker believed, a tremendous future for educational facilities in the school. But they must have better accommodation; they must have playing fields and they believed they were going to get them. They had a magnificent University and in improving schools like the Diocesan School they were doing a service to the University in teaching English and other subjects and he knew the Professors of the various faculties of the University appreciated what was being done. He was very glad they had Professor Middleton Smith with them. He is a gentleman who had done, and is doing as much or more than anybody else for the Hongkong University, and they were glad that Professor Smith had found time to be present to distribute the prizes. He called upon Professor Smith to perform that function. The prizes were then handed to the winners, amid much applause, after which Professor Middleton Smith addressed the scholars at considerable length. He thanked them very heartily for inviting him to distribute the prizes. It was the first time that he had had the privilege of addressing the scholars and of presenting the prizes but it was by no means the first time he had seen something of the work that the school had done. As His Lordship had said, there was a very close connection between the local schools and the University to which he had the honour to belong. The University had been described as the light-house of China. He would carry that one step further and say that the schools of the colony were the foundation upon which that light-house is built. Professor Smith then proceeded at length to impress upon his hearers the necessity for their realising the purpose of the work of their teachers. It was to prepare them for after life and they could not hope to succeed unless they were prepared. The speaker also referred to the fact that a common thing amongst Chinese was their faculty for learning, but they must get to know why those things were and they should investigate and puzzle things out for themselves. The speaker concluded by saying that he hoped the school would have a bright and brilliant future before it.

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DAY BY DAY.

The Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong are holding a dance at the City Hall on Friday, February 14.

The body of a Chinese has been sent to the Public Mortuary who committed suicide by hanging himself in the kitchen of his house.

Report has been made to the police by a woman living at Wong Kee Wi, Castle Peak Bay, that on the night of the 15th inst. three men one of whom was armed with a chopper entered her house and demanded her money threatening to kill her if she refused. The men then proceeded to ransack the place stealing about \$14.

A Chinese dressed in clothes that appeared to have long been estranged from the wash-tub, was hauled before Mr. Melbourne, today for stealing a suit of newly washed garments that were hanging from a bamboo pole. But this is a perverted sense of cleanliness and the thief will no doubt have to wash the temporary apartments which will be provided by the Government, in addition to his clothes, for the next fourteen days.

Mr. Melbourne has a very nice way of breaking the news to old offenders that he is fully acquainted with their past misdeeds. A defendant put on a look of injured innocence when charged with larceny, this morning, and stoutly protested his lifelong honesty. But his face became longer and longer as Mr. Melbourne interrogated him thus:—Do you remember going to goal in 1901?—Accused admitted the impeachment.—Do you remember going to goal in 1910?—Accused admitted the truth of that with a nod, being too full for words.—And do you remember going to goal in 1912?—Oh, oh, you were discharged on that occasion, I see, you probably had a bit of joss.—That joss, however, deserted accused on the present occasion for he received fourteen days' hard labour.

SHAMEEN NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen Jan., 17. Last evening the death occurred of the wife of Mr. Charles Henry Reid, of the Electric Light Supply Co., of Canton, and who resides at Tungshan. Mrs. Reid had been on a sick bed for some months past and much sympathy will go out to Mr. Reid in his bereavement and his daughter (Mrs. Skuse) who had watched over her mother night and day. The funeral takes place this afternoon at the European Cemetery near Canton on Honsan.

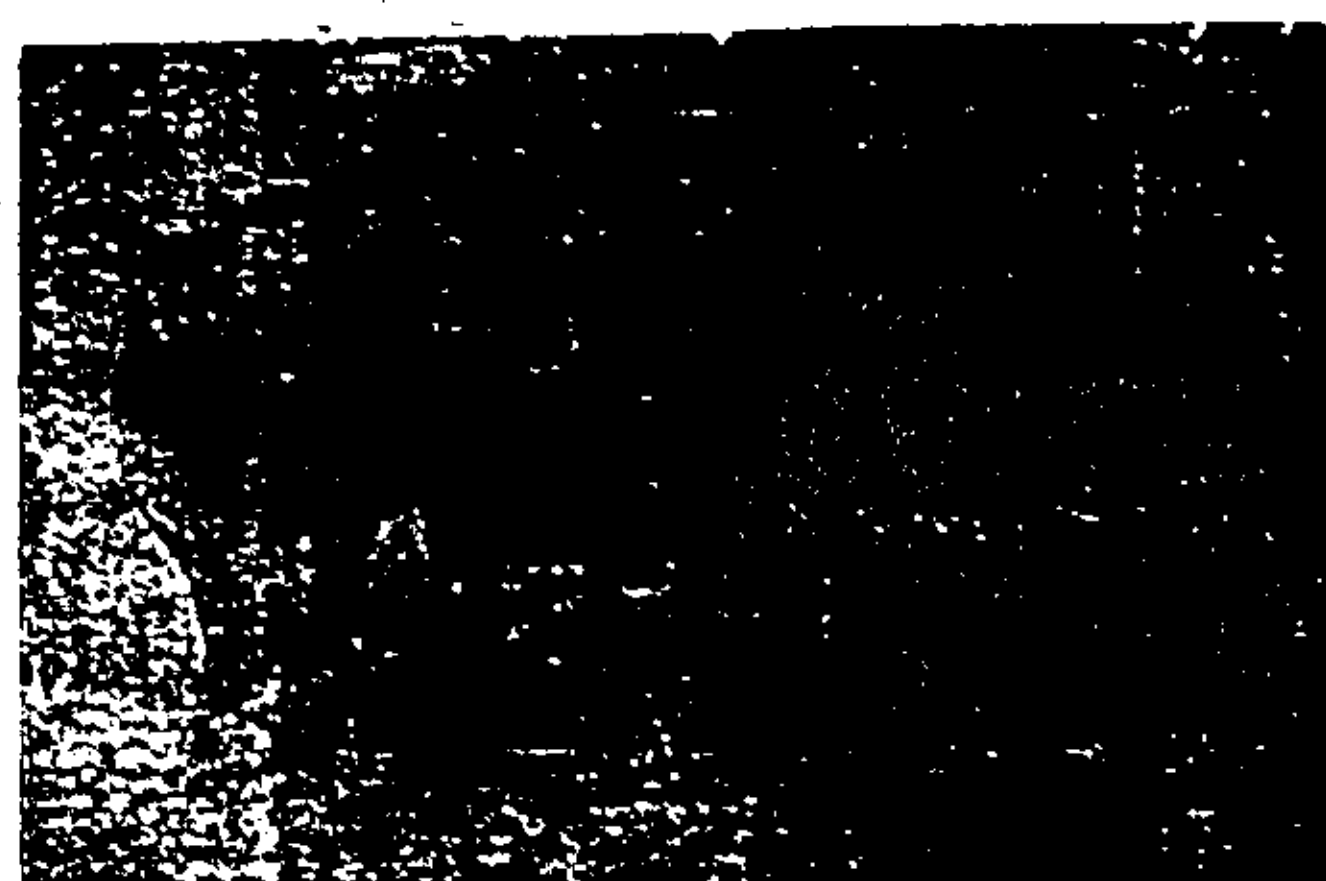
BISHOPS OPPOSE PRAYER BOOK CHANGES.

Nine diocesan bishops have issued a statement of objections to the revision of the Prayer Book on the ground that the proposed changes in the Communion service open the way to strife in every parish in England, and are a long step in the direction of assimilating that service to the Mass.

VALUE OF ELECTRIFIED SEEDS.

Electrified seeds are becoming an increasing important factor in agriculture, and after careful examination by representatives of the Governments of France, the United States, Japan, and other countries, have been recommended for immediate trial. It is estimated that if the process were adopted universally throughout these islands the yield of grain would be increased by a million and a half tons and that two million tons of shipping would be set free. The inventor of the process is Mr. Fry, of Godmanchester, Dorchester.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

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Supply Suitable Provisions for your

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SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

A SPECIALITY

for

SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

CORNER BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

Codes, A.B.C., 5th, A.E. Francak.
Bentley's, Omnibus and Private.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

GOLOFINA CIGARS.



The Wonderful increase in the
Demand of GOLOFINA Cigars
Demonstrates Beyond QUESTION
Their Superior Quality.

SOLD IN TWO SIZES:-

PERFECTOS & BOUQUETS

Obtainable at all Tobacconists.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—
Sunday after Epiphany.
10th January, 1919. Holy
Communion (7.50 a.m.) Natives
(11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial.
Psalms: O.M. and Lawes, T.
Pe m: Oakeley, Tule and
Tallis (2nd day). Benedictus:
W. vergal (7th evening). Hymns:
189, 77 (50). God Save the King.
N.B.—Psalm 95, verses 1, 3, 7
and G.P. in unison. Psalm 95,
verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 10 and 11 in
unison. Hymn 189, verses 1
and 4 in unison. Hymn 77,
verses 1 and 6 in unison. Holy
Communion, (12 noon). Eve-
song (5 p.m.) Responses: Ferial.
Psalms: Russell Bathishill and
Hayes. Magnificat: Barnby.
Fune Dimittis: Barnby (8th
evening). Hymns: 72, 139, 81.
N.B.—Psalm 95, verses 1, 2, 6
and 8 in unison. Psalm 99,
verses 1, 2, 9 and O.P. in
unison. Psalm 100, verses 1
and 3 in unison. Psalm 101,
verses 1, 2, 6 and 9 in unison.
Hymn 78, verses 1 and 3 in
unison. Hymn 191, verses 1
and 3 in unison. Hymn 81,
verses 1 and 4 in unison.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—
Sunday Services January 12th.
Morning 11. Hymns: 381, 572,
359, 2-11, 625. Evening 6.
Hymns: 599, 198, 405, 371. Pre-
acher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—
Sunday 12th January, 1919
8 a.m. Holy Communion, 11 a.m.
Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Peak Church: Holy Communion
at 8.15 a.m.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and
12 Pedder Street). Weekly
Services:—Sunday. Breaking
of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meet-
ing, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition
of Scripture, 8 p.m. Friday
Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m.
Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8
p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church
Wanchai.—Sunday Morning
Services 10.15 a.m. Sunday
Evening Service 8 p.m.
Soldiers and Sailors Home
Arsenal Street.—Sunday Even-
ing, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden
Road.—Mass and Sermon at
10 a.m., followed by the Ben-
ediction of the Blessed Sacra-
ment.

West Church of St. Paul's
Macdonald Road, Sunday
11.15 a.m. Wednesday 9.15

POULTRY MARKET.

QUESTION AGAIN RAISED.

At Tuesday's meeting of the
Sanitary Board, Mr. F. B. L.
Bowley, pursuant to notice, will
ask:—
"With reference to His
Excellency's remarks at the
Legislative Council on 17th
October last, which were reported
as follows:—'If you want a
poultry market you can have it
at once,' will the Head of the
Sanitary Department inform the
Board what steps have been, or
are being taken to provide a
wholesale poultry market? And
will the Head of the Sanitary
Department submit to the Board
any plans (whether complete or
not) which have been prepared
with reference to such market?"

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

January 12.
Singapore, 1046, Bri. Capt. McDonald,
Shanghai B & S.—Mooring.
—035.
Nagata Maru, 314, J.P., Capt. Taka,
Swire, A. Post.—Mooring—
Wanchai.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per S.S. KIPANO, MARU, from
Hongkong.
Aljuna I
Brak
Campbell Mr & Mrs
O
Errol Miss E
Foester O B
Fukuda
Hirase
Ishida
Kawano S
Kishida
Kunze Z
Kusumi Y
Kuribayashi Y
Levinsky
Mizuno S
Morton Mr & Mrs
Miyahiro
Miyahiro
Nakamura Mrs
Nishimura
Odawara
O'Connor J T
Sakai
Petter Mr & Mrs
Schlam B A
Terasaki
Tokuza
Terasaki K
Wachi K
Y. miabito Mr & Mrs

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

FAIRALL & CO.

Annual Winter Sale.

Reduction in

all Departments

Commencing on

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, 1919.

GEORGE P. LAMBERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Pub-
lic Auction on
TUESDAY, the 21st January,
1919,

commencing at 2.45 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
St. est.
1 "Studebaker" 7 seater
Touring Car (6 cylinders)
1 "Studebaker" 7 seater
Touring Car (4 cylinders)
The above are in fine running
condition, being practically new,
and have electric starting and
lighting systems.

On view Now.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1919.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
WEDNESDAY 22nd January
1919.

commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 22 B Nathan Road,
(Kowloon).

A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture.
(full particulars from catalogue)
On view from Tuesday, the
21st inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Pub-
lic Auction on

THURSDAY, the 23rd
January 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.

A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture
Tapestry & maroon covered
couches & chairs, blackwood
armchairs, desk, flower stands,
teapots tables & stools, teak
overmantels, teak bookcases &
desks, Japanese water colours,
vases, ornaments, carpets, rugs
etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table &
chairs, teak sideboard with be-
velled mirror, dinner wagon, ice
chest, dinner & dessert serv. sets,
electro-plated & glass ware,
cutlery, etc., etc.

Double brass & brass mounted
iron bedsteads, teak single &
double wardrobes, dressing tables,
washstands, chest of drawers
etc., etc.

Also

1 Silver Teaset
1 Pianola Piano
1 Gent's Bicycle

And

1 Grand Piano (in good condi-
tion) by Col and and Collard.

On view from Wednesday, the
22nd inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

CENSUS OF CHINA.

A new census of China is to
be made during the coming year
by the China Continuation Com-
mittee. Figures will be compiled
of the population by provinces
and the proportion of the
population in each province
resident in cities of 50,000 and
over. For years the population of
China has been estimated at
something between three hundred
and fifty and four hundred
millions, while many have placed
it at a much higher figure.

NOTICE.

G. J. R.

PARTICULARS AND CON-
DITIONS of the letting by Public
Auction Sale, to be held on
Monday, the 10th day of January,
1919, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of
the Public Works Department,
by Order of His Excellency the
Officer Administering the Gov-
ernment, of One Lot of Crown
Land above Corom's Road in the
Colony of Hongkong, for a term
of 75 years, with the option of
renewal at a Crown Rent to be
fixed by the Surveyor of His
Majesty the King, for one further
term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Square Feet	Area in Square Yards
1	1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C.	1 1/2	66,000	7,500
2	1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C.	1 1/2	66,000	7,500
3	1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C.	1 1/2	66,000	7,500
4	1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C.	1 1/2	66,000	7,500
5	1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C.	1 1/2	66,000	7,500
6	1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C.	1 1/2	66,000	7,500
7	1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C.	1 1/2	66,000	7,500
8	1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C.	1 1/2	66,000	7,500
9	1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C.	1 1/2	66,000	7,500
10	1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C.	1 1/2	66,000	7,500

ASAHI BEER.



11th TABLE.

From 13th Jan. to 19th Jan.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Jan. 13	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Jan. 14	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Jan. 15	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Jan. 16	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Jan. 17	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Jan. 18	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Jan. 19	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15

HOTELS.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk in the Banks and Central
District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate
Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor.
Telephone 812. MRS F. E. CAMERON.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL

(Late Grand Hotel, Southampton, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

January 18th, & 19th.

9.15 P.M. Performance

American Gazette No. 20.

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

2ND EPOCH
Entitled

"THE TREASURE OF MONTE CRISTO."
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE

CORONET

TO-NIGHT

THE "FAMOUS PLAYERS"
FINE PRODUCTION

"THE DAUGHTER OF MACGREGOR."

"NEARLY A DESERTER,"
ETC., ETC.

HOTELS.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL The coming seaside resort of South China.
(opening in the Summer of 1919)
THE HOTEL MANSIONS The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific
(Office premises) Ocean Services, and the leading American
business concerns.
The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and
instituted motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as
banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment,
decorations, furnishings, and music.
Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or
representative will call on communicating with
Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.
Telephone No. 1673, Manager.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

Palace Hotel Kowloon.

Corner of Hap Hong and Hankow Roads.
Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated
and refurnished. It is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangements for Families on Application to:
J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor.

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co. General Agents.
Are resident Managers.

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